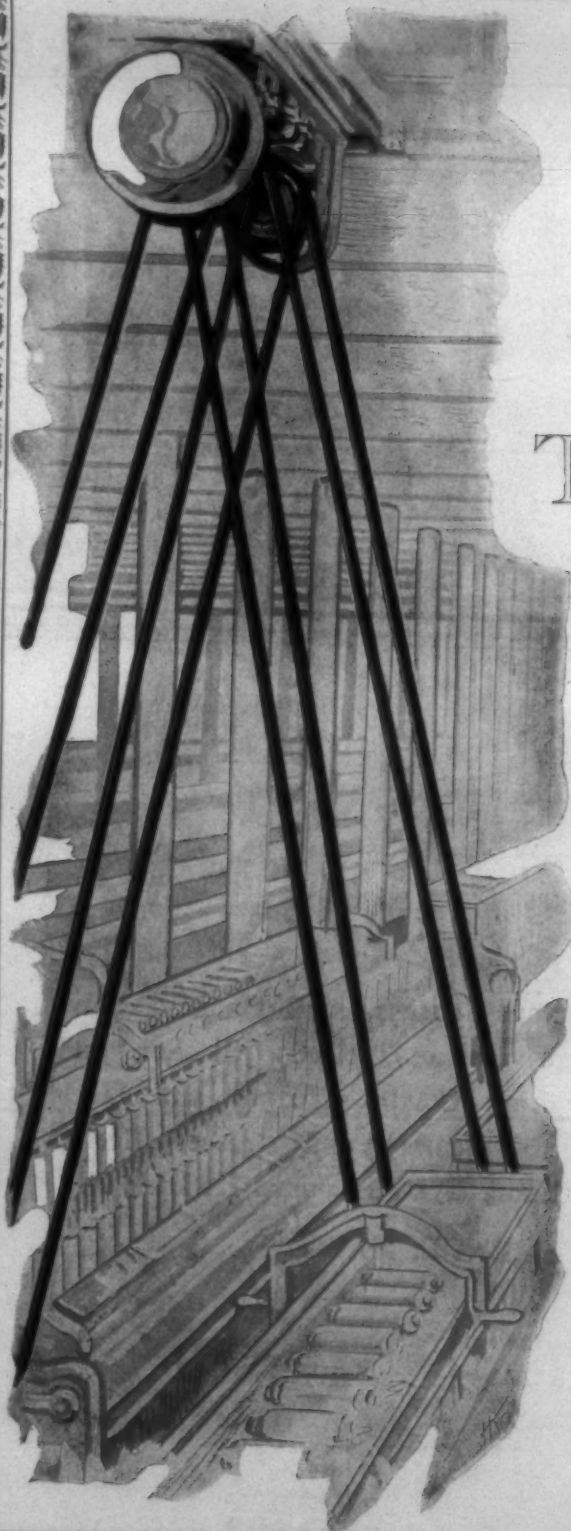


SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 32

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1927

NUMBER 9



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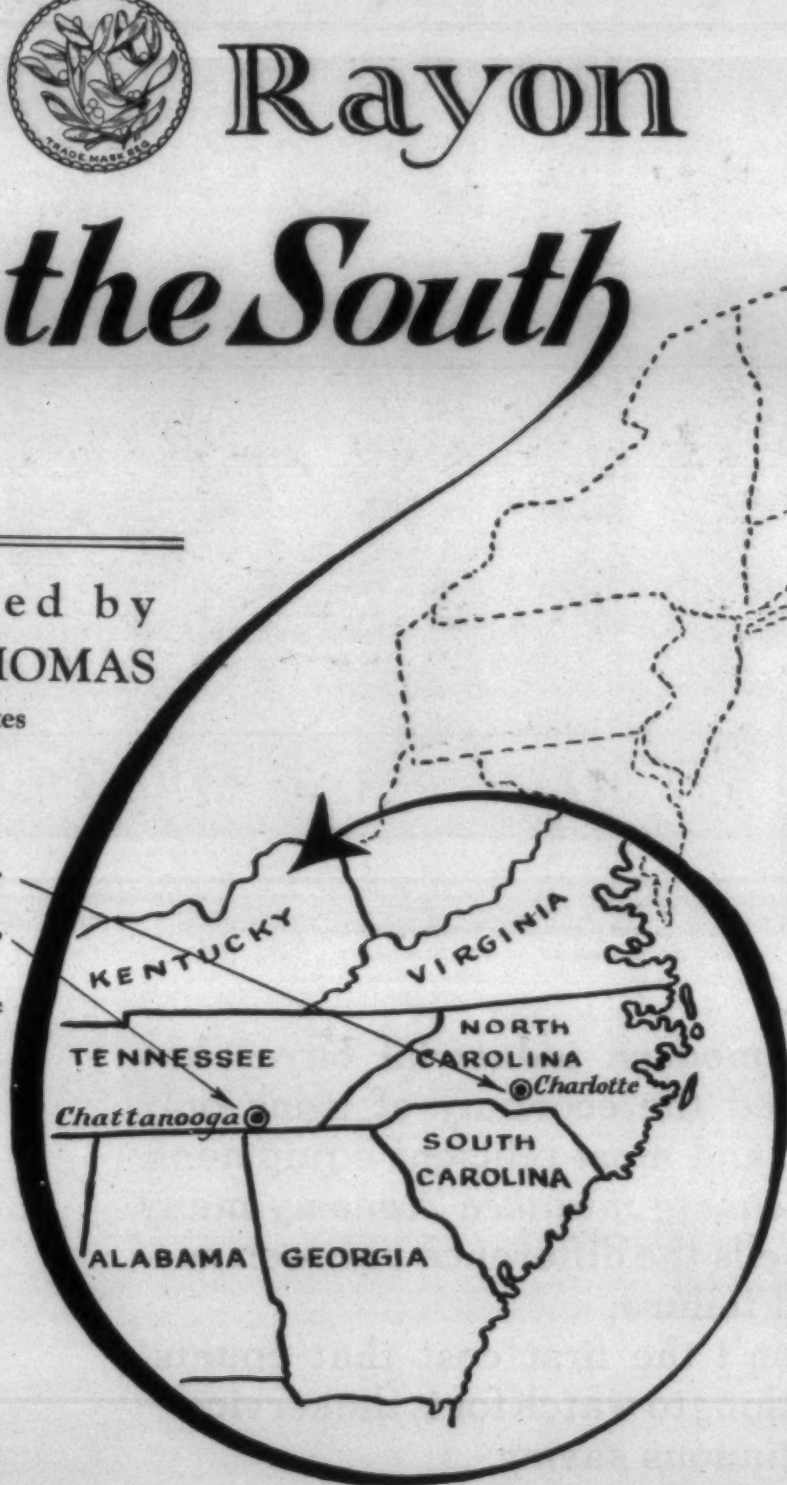


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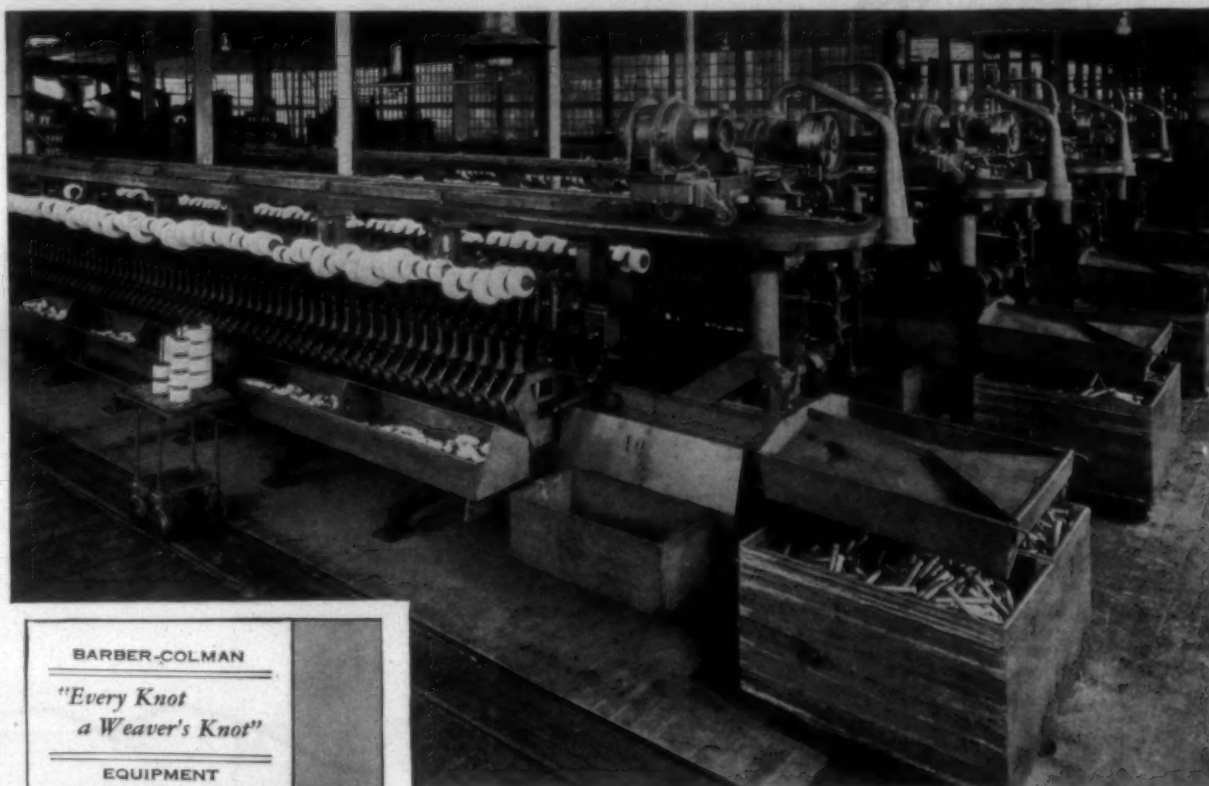
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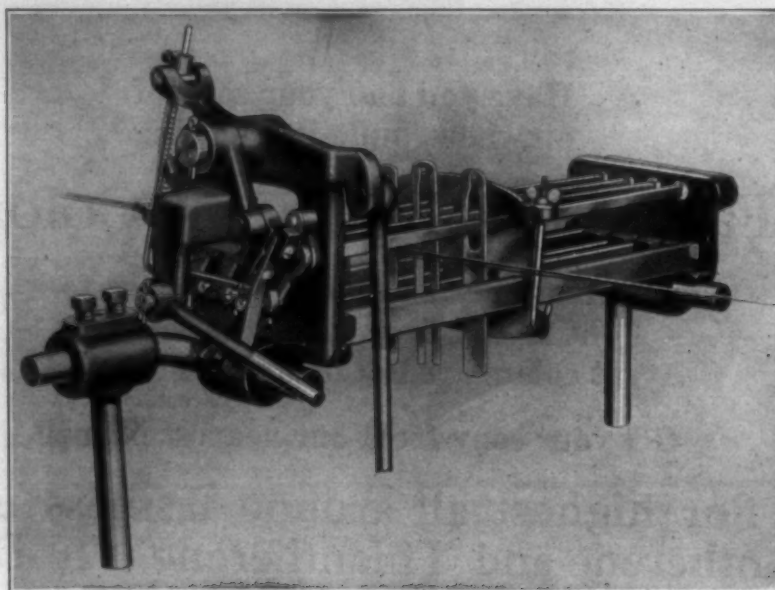
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VOL. 32

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1927

NUMBER 9

Weavers Discuss Cloth Grading

THE meeting of the Weavers' Division of the Southern Textile Association, held last week at Spartanburg, was one of the most successful sectional meetings the association has ever held. The attendance was unusually large and the work done and information brought out in the discussion was exceedingly valuable and practical.

The meeting was largely devoted to the question of cloth grading, with particular reference to print cloths and was a continuation of the work done at the previous meeting. The following report gives a detailed account of the discussion:

THE CHAIRMAN: We meet the second time to do the same thing over again. At our last meeting in Anderson, South Carolina, we undertook for the first time the grading of print cloth, with the hope that some day we should standardize what constitutes a first class imprint cloth.

Before we can standardize on what is first, we must first standardize on some method of grading cloth. We must get together and grade a lot, and that is what we are going to attempt to do this morning.

Before I get into the subject more I have one or two announcements to make, and we will get rid of those first, then we will get into this proper.

We have here this morning a boy, that is with the government. Now, some of you have seen his reports; they have come out in the Clemson College Bulletin by Horace Willis,—by the way, Horace was raised down at Clifton, raised up in a weave room; went through the grammar school at Clifton and then went on down to Clemson and graduated, and did so well that the Government has taken him in charge and he has been head of their experiments down at Clemson College.

Mr. Willis has a few remarks to make this morning, and I am limiting him to ten minutes, to tell you what they are going to do down at Clemson this summer. I want to ask Mr. Willis to confine himself to not over ten minutes and tell us what he is going to do. Mr. Willis. (Applause).

MR. WILLIS: Gentlemen, I wish to outline to you briefly, two main courses at Clemson which you will be interested in. First, a cotton grading course, a four weeks course there in cotton grading, handling

samples from all of the sections, all grades, sledded and snapped, all grades of samples. This class will be conducted in cooperation with the college by Mr. Johnson, with the New York Board of Cotton Examiners of the Department of Agriculture.

As you know, we are running tests of these various grades and finishing cloth, so that course will be on for four weeks. It will cost five dollars for any person who wants to take that course. The college will furnish a room in the barracks, I think free of charge; the board will be practically nothing, so any mill who has a man interested in this particular will do well to get in touch with the registrar at Clemson College.

The next course is a two weeks intensive course in cotton testing. If you have any man in your department who has charge of your research work, you will send to Clemson, we are going to put on a two weeks course, and he will have a chance to study the methods we are using in the tests of these various grades and staples.

He will be assigned a certain allotment of cotton, under our supervision and take this cotton through and study the different effect on the yarn of speed and humidity.

We have one of the most complete humidifying pieces of machinery in the country installed. There will also be a course in the teacher training work for evening classes which in.

If you wish any special information on this you can get it from the college. There will be a representative around within the next few weeks to talk to you in detail about this work, but I wanted to put this rough outline to you now so you can be thinking about it and planning how many men you are going to send down and which ones. He can take a complete six weeks course for \$7.50 tuition.

MEMBER: What is the date?

MR. WILLIS: The date? June 13th to July 26th for the six weeks. The cotton grading course will start June 13th. The cotton grading course in testing will start two weeks later. You can have catalogs if you desire, on request, giving you full details. I thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any other questions you want to ask Mr. Willis on this course? Gentlemen, you have heard Mr. Willis, and I think well worth while the undertaking down

there, and if a mill can send a representative I think it will be benefitted by it.

Down at Anderson in our meeting, which was our first meeting on this subject, we had a good deal to learn. In the first place, we had too much cloth at Anderson, but we thought the more cloth we had the better it was. We had some forty or fifty pieces of cloth, and entirely too much to handle. This time we have decided to limit ourselves to fewer pieces to have a more thorough inspection.

Another mistake we made—we have got the human element, most of us—we got two pieces of cloth from each mill, one piece of first that just would pass into first, yet it was first class cloth; the other piece seconds, just was second but would be put in second, and we graded the cloth so every fellow would be on the safe side. In other words, one man wouldn't be willing to stand by a piece of cloth and grade it and say, "I put that in first," and the fellow right next to him might think "Well, he is mighty lax in his grading," so to be on the safe side he would put it in second.

So, this time we have eighteen pieces of cloth from six different mills in the State. We could have gotten hundreds of pieces if we had wished them, and the mills would have been glad to let us have them, but we thought it best to confine ourselves to a few pieces and be more thorough, so we have eighteen pieces of cloth from six representative mills mostly in the Piedmont Section of this State. All this cloth is firsts, as graded by the mill. That is they wouldn't put anything lower than this in first. In other words, it is just on the safe side to put in first. So, we want you to grade this according to your standard of grading.

I had some little slips at Anderson with the different numbers of the cloth and you put it down on them, but I haven't those slips, but I think this old familiar face at the door gave you a little book and a pencil and I don't think we have ever used them much and I would like to see them used this morning.

Every piece has a number from one to eighteen. I would like for each and every man to inspect this cloth and every piece of cloth note down in his book if he wouldn't agree it is first, and why, because

we are going to call for discussion on that this afternoon.

I expect the best way to inspect this cloth is for two men, not over four, one on either side of the table because the table is wide.

In addition to the inspection of this cloth, we had made up about a hundred cards showing the different kinds of defect and each defect is named on here. We didn't know what we would do with these at first. Someone suggested them at one of our meetings and we had them made up. I expect these will be from five or six mills all the way from North Carolina to Virginia. Now, on the back of each of these samples is a number, and in that notebook I want you to say what you would do with that piece of cloth, whether you would cut it or whether you would leave the defect in it, fix it up and put it in first.

Now then, the majority of these defects I think without a doubt they would be cut, so you might have a page in your notebook and list your number on that page so you wouldn't take up too many pages in your notebook, and then we are going to have a discussion after we wind up inspecting this cloth, if we wind up before twelve-thirty. It is ten-thirty now. If we don't wind up before that we will discuss this cloth this afternoon, and any questions you want to ask pertaining to this I wish you would jot down in your book and give to me and we will ask them in that discussion.

This morning there will be very little said, mostly to do, and I think you better keep your seats while you look at this cloth. A certain number of you, thirty-six to forty can get around these tables and go through this cloth. Of course our luncheon is at twelve-thirty. We're going to sell tickets as usual for a dollar a plate, and I would like to see every member here in the dining room, and those that haven't secured their tickets I wish you would see if you can't get them now. All those that haven't registered I wish you would register so we can have a complete registration.

We will start on this cloth. First I would like to have all the cloth room men stand up first; I want them to go through this cloth first. Every cloth room man please stand up. All right now, gentlemen, you cloth room men start with that piece and come right on around there; go after it yard by yard.

Just a minute. Some of this cloth may have defects that can be fixed up. I think some of them have been fixed, a few pieces, and some was put here that wasn't fixed. If you can fix it, do it in your mind, that is to put that into first. In other words, keep that in mind. All right gentlemen. You can just assume that it the only defect you have in that piece and on those card samples you can tell the defects when you get to that.

(At this time the meeting was adjourned until two o'clock p. m.)

The meeting was called to order at two o'clock p. m. L. L. Brown, presiding.

MR. BROWN: I am going to ask our president, W. H. Gibson to talk to us now, and then we're going to get into the discussion of this cloth you graded before lunch. Mr. Gibson:

MR. GIBSON: Mr. Chairman and members. It certainly is gratifying to see this fine gathering of textile men here. It is largely the result of the splendid work of our chairman, Mr. Brown. He has given generously of his time and thought and energy to get you fellows together and to make this meeting a success, and I rejoice in the sincerity of interest which is evidenced by this attendance. We are all proud of Mr. Brown and appreciate his efforts, for these meetings will result in increased efficiency in our mills.

I think the Arkwright organization will have a splendid growth and too much stress cannot be placed upon the effect this organization will have.

As you know, our annual meeting is to be held in Asheville at the Kenilworth Hotel, on June 17th and 18th, and I want to urge you all to come along and go up there and take your families and have a good time and attend that meeting. Thank you. (Applause).

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, gentlemen, this morning we graded this cloth and you made your notations, and now we're going to have a discussion. I want you to give your opinions, whether this cloth should be placed in first, or whether you'd put it in seconds, and why.

In one mill the new manager told the superintendent that he wasn't making enough seconds. That's the first time I have ever had that subject brought up in that light. The manager told him if he could cut his costs in the cloth room down he'd make more seconds, so he said by cutting his cloth room costs down one hundred dollars a week—that is practically a fifty thousand spindle mill running day only,—his increase was up four to six per cent. Mind you, before it was between two and three.

Now then, the point is for each one to decide whether to reduce your seconds by spending money in the cloth room, or whether to go to seconds. That is the problem every mill should work out, and I think if we will study that intelligently we might find we are spending too much money to get our seconds down low, or the reverse of that. We may be able to spend more money in the cloth room and benefit by it. That is the subject I think we ought to study about, and I would like to hear some expression on that.

Has anybody ever thought about that or experimented along that line, please hold up your hands? Has anybody in the room? Mr. Gibson, you get up there and tell us what you have done. You know these fellows.

MR. GIBSON: Gentlemen, the situation in regard to a piece of cloth, take this illustration, take a piece of cloth, double cut, 120 yards. If you would lose five or ten per cent by putting that piece of cloth in seconds it would amount to a good deal more than to spend fifteen minutes of a girl's time at 22½ cent an hour to fix that up and put it in firsts. That is a fair illustration. We have had that up time and time again in mills I have been connected with. We have tried to figure what we would save by diverting that piece of cloth and put in the extra work and put it in firsts, or whether it would be more profitable to put it in seconds. It has been determined it is much more profitable to put the fifteen minutes work on it and put it in firsts than put it in seconds. I imagine Mr. Shurburtl might tell us something along that line. I think he could give us information along that line.

MR. SHURBURTT: I think it altogether on what kind of a piece of first class cloth you want to make after you have spent that time on it. Some men will say you can spend fifteen minutes on a piece of cloth and put it in firsts, and what kind of a piece of firsts have you got? If you were to spend fifteen minutes on every piece of cloth, which would be the ultimate of the reasoning here of these issues, the weaver will get slack and the whole thing will go to pieces and you will have to work over all of it.

Personally speaking, I don't think the cloth room the place to make it perfect. I think it is supposed to be made in the weave room. I think it is the cloth room's place to fix up places where they can do it and have the very highest standard of first class cloth that can be made, with the cooperation of the mill and everybody on the alert, cooperating with each other with eternal vigilance, which will lower your costs and increase your cloth output.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any more of gentlemen want to express an opinion on that? We got off the track to start with, but I think we can—

MR. WILLIAMS: Mr. Brown, with the very best machine in the weave room, you will have some cuts of cloth that are questionable, and there will have to be some extra time put on it. Under the illustration Mr. Gibson took, if we have a piece of cloth 120 yards and we say lose ten per cent by throwing it in seconds and not spending fifteen or twenty minutes work on it when we could fix that piece of cloth and make firsts out of it, if we would let that piece go by and not fix it, and if that goods would sell at eight cents a yard, it would bring \$9.60—120 yards. If we would lose ten per cent on that we would lose ninety-six cents by not spending the fifteen minutes. If we were to spend fifteen minutes in firsting that goods, so it would be firsts without question, it would cost us five and a half cents

for fifteen minutes of a girl's time at twenty-two cents an hour, which in the total would be \$9.02½ saved on that 120 yards of cloth. It looks to me like that would be profitable.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Williams, I don't know whether Mr. Gibson or Mr. Shurburtl meant they would lose ten per cent of the value of the piece of goods by not firsting it up by fixing it, or lose ten per cent or let ten per cent of it go in seconds and ninety per cent go in firsts.

MR. WILLIAMS: Well, even if you lost five per cent that would be forty-five cents. It is a matter of mathematics of stopping to figure what you get and what you would lose, the difference between the price of firsts and seconds.

A MEMBER: The main question coming in is whether you hurt the reputation of the goods in the end or not.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any other expressions on that subject?

MR. DILLARD: Mr. Chairman, another question. If you put that in seconds you might be working on orders and might not have any sale for seconds. By putting that in firsts you might get that off your hands.

A MEMBER: This piece of cloth we referred to—I am a great man to let the weaver know exactly where I stand; keep him well informed. I sometimes show him so much cloth he don't like it, but my idea is to keep the weaver in close touch with the cloth room and let him know exactly what he is making. I don't believe we should take that piece of cloth and work it up and say nothing about it and let the weaver think he was making perfect goods. The first thing is to show that cut of cloth to the weaver and then take it back and let them make what they can out of it.

MR. GIBSON: What I referred to was this particular piece of cloth these men said by putting fifteen minutes work on it it could be made a reasonable first, so that is what I based my statement on that with fifteen minutes work it could be made a reasonable first class cloth.

I might say further, the system I have seen worked in a mill one time, that they had all the seconds of all the cloth which was at that place with anything the matter with it and it was sent back to the weave room and the weaver was called to account for it, but after it came back to the cloth room they had a special girl who took all this cloth and re-graded it after everything possible had been done to these defects and then this girl went over this cloth and graded it and cut out all the bad places and fixed what could be fixed to make reasonable firsts out of it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, sometime ago an article came out in the papers, a public attack on the Southern cotton mills and the way they were operated and the hours they operated and everything else about it, and unfortunately it was made—I am a Methodist—by a Bishop of the Methodist church. However, he doesn't live among us, and we have some mighty good men in this section naturally who immediately took up the issue to give the press and the public the truth, because the truth will live, and I would

like to have Mr. Speake to speak a minute. Mr. Speake. (Applause).

MR. SPEAKE: It is an unexpected privilege; I am glad to be here just to look in on you. I have been wondering for a long time why I wasn't eligible in this sort of group.

This matter has just been mentioned here, of course meant a very great and deep sorrow to us. We haven't come to the end of it yet; we are into it.

In understanding of each other and understanding of the issues involved, and whatever may come in the future we don't know. We don't know what our problems are going to be, but we resolved from the bottom of our hearts, by the help of God, to work them from the inside out, for we have knowledge of our own problems. Others haven't. We are living here in the territory and whatever may arise we feel that we are in such touch with one another as we can get together and discuss and work out those problems without having them come outside.

We ask your understanding, cooperation and sympathy too, in this whole movement before us and let's continue now until we definitely get somewhere concerning some of these things that have been written about us for a long time from the outside. I thank you very much; I won't take your valuable time. (Applause).

TH CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Speake.

MR. SHURBURTT: I just want to say that the particular pieces of cloth you have here today, it would be hard to find in any one of the mills every day. The men who picked this cloth out didn't want to send it out on the spur of the moment, for this doesn't happen in the mills every day, but it is peculiar—the piece of cloth in my mind is one of these pieces that will go in firsts that way, the way they grade it, but they don't have it every day. I just want to say that, that this was not the kind of weaves we have altogether; this is the lowest firsts, and we don't have it every day.

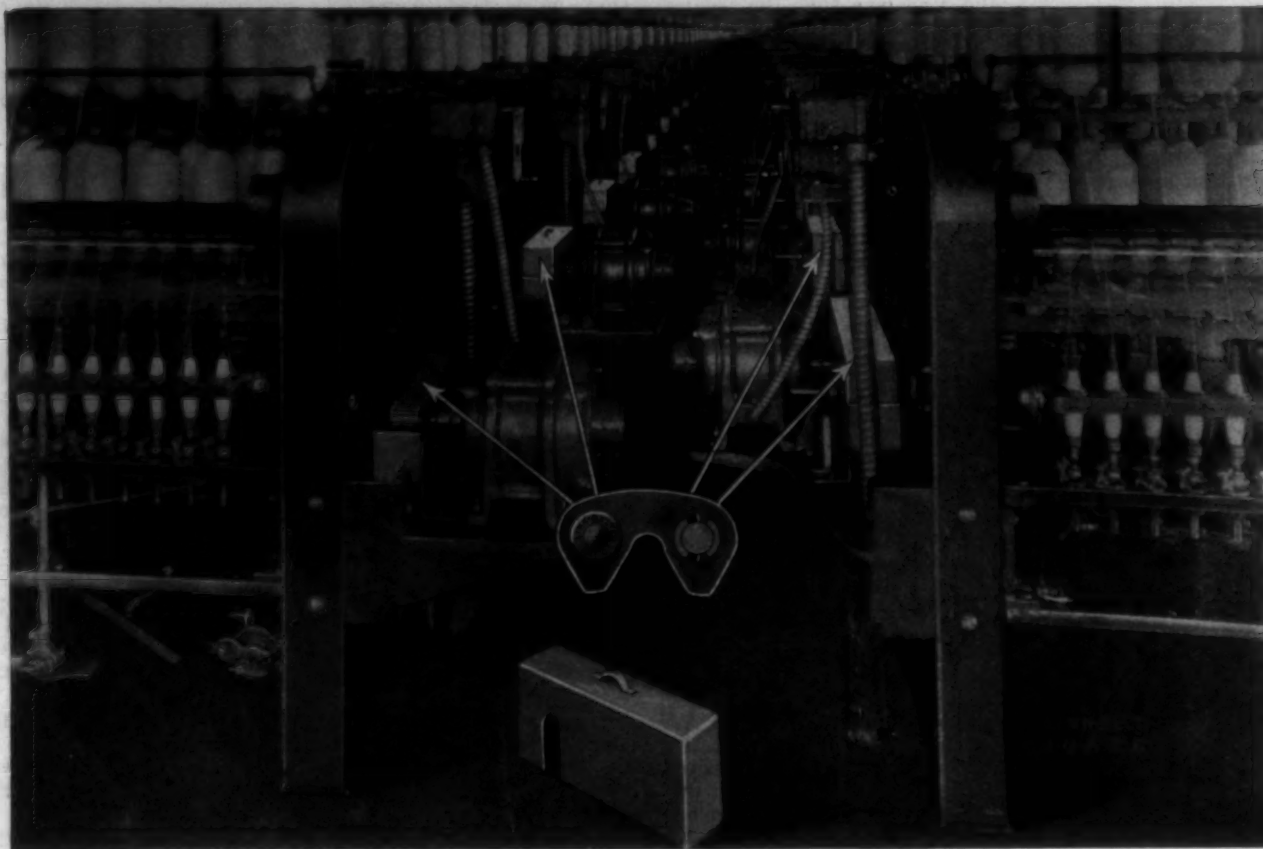
CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shurburtl was sent around by our weaver's committee to get up this cloth and the mills he went into wouldn't give it on the spur of the moment. I think they went to the looms and made some of it so they could have some seconds or near seconds for him.

But this cloth represents the low end, you might say of firsts, what would be fixed up and doesn't represent the output of any mill, by any means, so, we come back to that other subject of whether it would pay to fix up a piece of cloth or not. I think you will all agree that it is not wise for a cloth room to fix up a piece of cloth without the weave room first seeing and knowing it would be seconds without fixing it.

MR. McABEE: I contend that it is not the business of the boss weaver. I contend the cloth room overseer and superintendent is to pass on a piece of cloth. I contend the boss weaver makes it the best he can and sends it up and it left to the overseer and superintendent to say whether it is seconds or not.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any other expression?

(Continued on Page 10)



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Weavers Discuss Cloth Grading

(Continued from Page 8)

A MEMBER: I would like to say I would not want to take that cut and throw it into seconds without telling the weaver where he stands for I think he would lose money.

THE CHAIRMAN: I know of a mill, gentlemen, that had a good deal of trouble with cloth, and the seconds were running fairly high, so the superintendent had his assistant—he was stretched out a little bit—he took his assistant superintendent and the weaver and every afternoon late he had them get together and every bit of cloth that went through that cloth room that didn't go in firsts was put in a pile. Then they went through that and listed every bit, why it was put in seconds, the different construction. It helped two ways. It helped the cloth room from just shoving the goods by and calling them seconds without being seen by higher authorities, and it gave the weaver a daily chance of seeing exactly what he was making, and of course he in turn took it up with his own room.

MR. ALEXANDER: Mr. Chairman, as I remember that No. 1 piece, the biggest defect came from the card room, supposedly from the card room and I don't see how we could come back through the weave room. I believe it should be sent back to the weave room and the weaver should call attention to the carder. As I remember that No. 1 piece, it

appears to me it came from the roving, and I believe that the weaver must stand behind his goods and there make his claim as to where his defects come from.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think you will find, Mr. Alexander, that the weaver won't want to accept any more responsibility than he will have to do. If it is up to the spinner and carder he will call the superintendent's attention to that. Mr. Parker, have you anything to say on this subject?

MR. PARKER: We have a meeting daily around our cloth table. We don't only have the weaver, we have the spinner and the carder and all our seconds we go through that and we agree among ourselves who caused it and that way we reach the carder and spinner both. That is our method and I have seen that tried by other mills.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Parker. How many mills represented today have that system of getting all your overseers around in the group meetings and seeing where the trouble is, please stand up and let us count that. (The count revealed 36). Thank you.

MR. ANDREWS: I have a system that works pretty good on that. We say each week—we have a meeting once a week—we lay these pieces out and each overseer sees it and in that way we check on each carder and know whether it comes from the card room, weave room, or spinning room.

MR. ALEXANDER: I want to ask if the carder and spinner looked at all the seconds, or just the seconds

that was supposed to come from the spinning or card room?

A MEMBER: In our particular case, we go through all the seconds. We do that daily.

THE CHAIRMAN: I will put that to a vote, Mr. Alexander.

MR. McABEE: Before you vote, I want to say to all the cloth room men, I don't let any of them see seconds I make if I can help it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, 36 of you rose a while ago and said you gathered your overseers around the cloth table to see what has been made. Now out of that 36, how many of you get your spinner, carder and weaver together, and then I am going to put it to a vote how many of you separate your cloth out and if it is in the card room bring your carder over to see it and if it is in the spinning room bring your spinner over to see it, and vice versa, so your carder won't see what the spinner is doing and the spinner won't see what the carder is doing and neither will see what you are doing. In other words, trying to keep each other in the dark. How many of you 36 men get them all together? Please stand. (Vote was had) 32, thank you, gentlemen. Are there any of you that call your overseers up one at a time from different departments to show them this cloth. Please stand. (Vote was had) 1, thank you.

MR. McABEE: I don't know how to vote on that. There are things come up in my room I want to show the boss weaver and I do that, but I don't know that anything comes up

that I want to show the carder, but we do just as Mr. Andrews does, we send out pieces to each room where it belongs, cut pieces out and send to the carder, spinner or weaver, or wherever they belong.

MR. BARNES: I would like to get this brother's motive, if there is anything to this proposition of having all this secret and not letting one know what the other is doing, I would like to find it out. This fellow says he don't let one know what the other is doing, and don't let anybody see his seconds.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I guess a whole lot wouldn't want anybody to see them. Gentlemen, we come to No. 2 piece of cloth. How many put No. 2 piece of cloth first? Stand up, please. (Vote was had) 14. How many of you put it in second? Let's see, if anybody had any exception to that cloth. One gentleman says seconds, could be worked up for single firsts. Mr. Ramsey, hasn't said anything yet and now he has a chance. I believe you claimed that two could be put in seconds or single firsts. Will you tell us what that defect was and why?

MR. RAMSEY: The main thing, Mr. Brown, is a thin strip in there that should be cut out. That is the only thing. That would be two thin strips in each piece of cloth single cut.

THE CHAIRMAN: You don't think thin strips could be scratched up to put this in firsts?

MR. RAMSEY: I would not want to put the piece as a whole in firsts (Continued on Page 12)



Staley Textile Starches

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BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY

17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK

Weavers Discuss Cloth Grading

(Continued from Page 10)

without cutting out the thin strips.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Anyone else have any opinions of that piece of goods? Well, that passes muster pretty well. No. 3 piece of goods. How many of you put that in firsts? Please stand (vote was had). 9 out of 11. All you gentlemen that put No. 3 piece of cloth in seconds please stand. (Vote was had.) Gentlemen, how many of you inspected cloth No. 3, please stand. (Vote was had.) 10, all right, thank you, gentlemen. Is there anyone that put that piece in second? (None.) All right, we will let that go.

A MEMBER: Well, now, there was some work to do on that. The slugs are to be taken out of that piece and one place of oil filling is to be washed. If you would not allow me to do that, I would slip it into the seconds.

THE CHAIRMAN: No. 4 piece of cloth now. Turn to No. 4. I think we are going to have some discussion on this piece of cloth. How many put it in firsts. (Vote was had.) Eleven. Now was there anything about that piece of cloth? Here is one gentleman says, "Single cut firsts." Another one says, "Could be fixed so it is probable it would go in a bale." Another fellow says, "Firsts, by fixing and scratching up." I think you all agree though that could be fixed up because eleven voted out of eleven.

Piece No. 5 now. Gentlemen, you need not rise, you can hold up your hands and it will save you all that exercise. How many graded No. 5 to start with? Hold up your hands. (Vote was had). 15; how many of you put it in firsts? (Vote was had). 13; how many of you put it in seconds? Hold up hands up. (Vote was had). Two. Gentlemen, I will get you to stand up, please, and give your name and discuss that piece of cloth, why you put it in seconds.

MR. JONES: I consider there are too many thin stripes in it to go in firsts, too many scratched up places.

THE CHAIRMAN: The gentleman with you up there, is he from the same mill?

MR. JONES: Yes, it is Mr. Kelly.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kelly, do you consider there are too many thin stripes?

MR. KELLY: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen. I think it would be a good idea for us to take that piece of cloth out so you cloth room men can study that out. That is piece No. 5, because 13 of you put that in firsts and two of you put that in seconds. Gentlemen. I am going to get off that subject just for a moment. It gets monotonous going over the same thing.

A fellow came to me this morning and asked a question. I want all of you to ask some questions. Bob Philip wrote me, I don't know exactly what he wants, and he asked me and he knows less about it now that he did before. He says, "What are the causes of streaky places,

warp ways in cloth particularly made in the weave room. Give causes and remedy." Now what are the causes of streaky places, warp ways in cloth due to? That may be caused from several different causes. Mr. Gibson, I will get you to get on the floor and draw some discussion, please, as to the different causes.

MR. GIBSON: I don't catch just what the gentleman is asking about, streaky places and warp ways. If it is streaky filling weaves we might have something to discuss but frankly I don't know.

A MEMBER: It is dark streaks, Mr. Gibson, is that what he means?

MR. GIBSON: I don't know if it is wavy cloth or streaky cloth, we know what that is, in filling, but when it comes to warp waves, I don't know. I have not seen that. In a solid piece of colored cloth, my opinion is that is due to the dyeing or if it has different coloring or white cloth, it might be due to a bad mixture of cotton. However, I can't conceive how that would be so noticeable, because if he has any mixture in his cotton it would eliminate that.

I would like to call on Frank Lockman and see if he can tell us about that. He is a fellow that has been into it pretty thoroughly. I don't know whether he has run into that or not.

MR. LOCKMAN: Mr. Chairman, the only thing that occurs to me that would make streakiness in the warp would be a different twist of a different filling in the warp.

MR. GIBSON: I suggest we call on Mr. Williams to explain that. We have had regular bull fights over that. We know what causes them. Mr. Williams.

MR. WILLIAMS: I have never reasoned how any cloth, Mr. Gibson, that has had an uneven warp, that is a thick and thin place in the warp, —I have had some experience in smoke from the railroad coming in and getting on our yarn and giving a streaky appearance. I am like you, I am in the dark; I don't whether this is an uneven lay of the threads in the warp, or whether it is something giving the streaked appearance to the yarn after it is woven. If there is an uneven lay of the warp, there is only one thing could make that, that would be an uneven lay of the reel. I have had cotton of different colors that would give that appearance, but that is no unevenness in the weave. I have had yarn —the smoke when the humidity was heavy, and the smoke would come in the windows and settle on the bobbins that would give that appearance, but it all comes out in bleaching. There is nothing in the finished goods that would make that.

MR. GIBSON: A fire around the speeders would do that same thing.

THE CHAIRMAN: Anybody else anything?

A MEMBER: I was wondering if they were talking about the reedy cloth?

THE CHAIRMAN: No, it is not reedy cloth.

A MEMBER: Years ago we used (Continued on Page 14)

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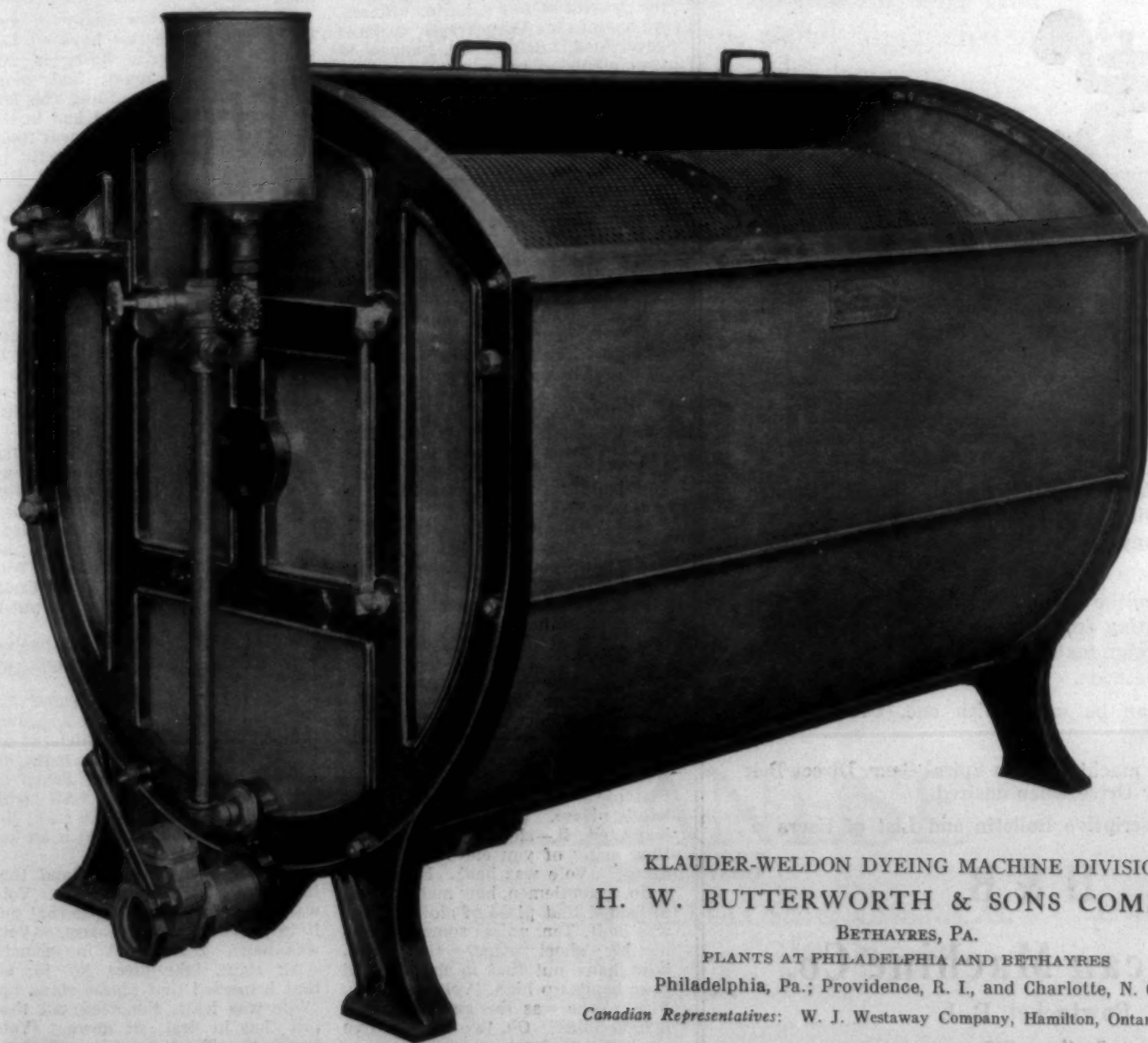
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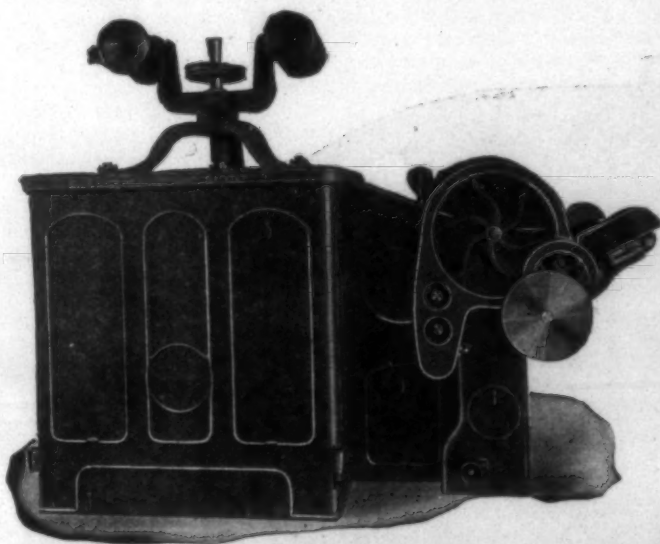
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Weavers Discuss Cloth Grading

(Continued from Page 12)

to have trouble with the export good, as to the filling and finish that was put on goods. I never had any experience with the streak in warp except that reedy.

(Mr. Brown returns to the chair.)

MR. GIBSON: We were discussing that thin place. We are still on that.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, we will get on on something else. I was out to get a drink of water and didn't see anything in the hall, and a fellow said, "Well, there is a room down there they have some water in," and I went down to the room, and there was something else there beside water.

Gentlemen, I would like to take the opportunity to express my opinion on that. In regard to our annual meeting, we had too much of it down at Savannah. If we are going to exist as an organization and command the respect of our superior officers, we have to toe the mark as we have never toed it before. So, I appeal to your manhood and your sense of responsibility to your employers, and your people, to cut it out. (Applause).

No. 6, we will get back on that now for about three pieces, then we will get on something else. How many of you inspected No. 6? Hold up your hands please. (Vote was had). Fourteen. How many reported that as firsts? Hold up your hands again. (Vote was had). Thirteen out of fourteen. Did any of you put it in second? Hold up your hands please. Mr. Williams put it in second. We will give him a chance to say why he put it in second.

MR. WILLIAMS: Yes sir; that cloth had a bad scratch up and had considerable oil in it. As that cloth stood, I rated it as second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Williams, if you had that piece, would you fix it up and put it in first?

MR. WILLIAMS: No; there was too much oil; the oil was splattered in two different places, and pretty raw scratches.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shurburt, would you mind getting cloth No. 6 and laying it out for future reference?

No. 7, how many inspected it? Hold up your hands please. (Vote was had). Thirteen; how many put that piece of cloth in firsts? (Vote was had). Thirteen.

No. 8, how many of you inspected that piece of cloth? Hold up your hands please. (Vote was had). Ten inspected it, eleven inspected it. How many of you eleven put it in firsts? (Vote was had). Eleven.

No. 9, gentlemen, how many of you inspected that piece of cloth? (Vote was had). Ten, unless somebody has terribly short arms. Gentlemen, how many put that in firsts? Hold your hands up high. (Vote was had). Nine. Who was the gentleman put it in seconds? Oh, two of you. Give your names please.

A MEMBER: Mr. Andrews and Mr. Williams.

MR. ANDREWS: This piece of cloth has a good deal of oil.

MR. WILLIAMS: I don't remember just the defect in it but I have

it down to put it into two single cuts and first it, but I would not put the whole piece in firsts.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shurburt, will you please get No. 9?

Gentlemen, when we get through up here, those of you vitally interested can gather around these few pieces that are questioned and study them. I understand there are a large number of you that may not be interested but those that are after we get through can gather around and have a round table discussion of this cloth. That is the way we get the good of a meeting like this, studying this cloth.

Number ten, how many of you inspected that piece of cloth? Everybody stand up that inspected that piece of cloth. (Vote was had). Thirteen; all of you that put it in firsts, sit down. (Vote was had). Twelve put it in firsts. All right, now. Why did that piece go in seconds?

A MEMBER: I have not got the data on that. I have it put in seconds.

CHAIRMAN: How many of you had more trouble—we have all had trouble with cockle filling in our lives—but how many had more trouble with cockle filling the last six months than we had had in the past recent years? (Vote was had). Three; well, we come to piece No. 11. Please stand all that graded that graded that cloth. (Vote was had). Fifteen; all that put it in firsts, sit down. (Vote was had). Eleven put it in firsts, and four put it in seconds.

Mr. Williams, why did you put that in second?

MR. WILLIAMS: Well, it had cockle filling and slugs that had to be pulled out and scratched, but it had drawbacks and bad places through it; it also was reedy and full of neps.

THE CHAIRMAN: No. 12. Gentlemen, we have thirty minutes here and we want to get through with this and talk about something else. All that graded No. 12, please stand up. (Vote was had). Thirteen; all that put it in firsts, sit down. (Vote was had). Twelve put it in firsts. That gets that. Why did you put it in seconds?

A MEMBER: Oh, I haven't twelve, I beg your pardon; I thought we were on thirteen.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right. No. 13. Please stand those that inspected that. (Vote was had). Thirteen; all right, those that put it in firsts, sit down. (Vote was had). Seven of them put it in seconds. All right, we want that piece of cloth sure; Mr. Shurburt, get No. 13. That is an unlucky piece.

Number Fourteen, all stand that inspected that piece of cloth. (Vote was had). Twelve; all those that put it in firsts sit down, please. (Vote was had). Six put it in seconds.

All right, take piece No. 15; all that inspected that please stand up. (Vote was had). Fourteen; all that put that in first, sit down. (Vote was had). Twelve put it in firsts.

Number sixteen, all that inspected that piece of cloth stand up. We will be through with this monotonous work in three minutes. All those that graded that stand up. (Vote

(Continued on Page 28)

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Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Carding Contest Starts Next Week

Publication of the first articles in the contest on "The Fine Points of Carding" will be begun in our issue of next week. Papers are coming in rapidly and there is every indication that a large number of men will take part in the discussion.

We urge all men who expect to enter the contest to get their articles in as promptly as possible.

The articles may cover everything that has a bearing on the operation of cotton cards, including such points as settings, grinding, production, care of the card and others that affect the quantity and quality of card room production.

Air Space on Reeds.

Editor:

Will a reed with a wide air space give better results than a reed with a narrow air space? If so, why, if not, what is the reason.

Should a loom fixer remove his flag before he fixes the loom or fix the loom first and then remove the flag? In either case, I would like to know the reasons. Watcher.

Yards on a Spool.

Editor:

Is there a rule or a set of rules for figuring the correct amount of yards on 4x5 spool, 1 1/4-inch band from a 6-inch Franklin dyed package? What is the rule? Won-to-No.

Various Diameters of the Same Yarn Numbers.

Editor:

Although the rule is simple to ascertain the diameter of any yarn number, why is it that some yarns of the same number when made by different processes are of larger size than others, and yet do not weigh more? This is very puzzling to me, and I would surely appreciate an explanation. North.

Sliver Hank.

Editor:

What is the rule to reduce card sliver and drawing frame sliver to hank. That is: when I am making—say a drawing sliver that weighs 56 grains per yard? What hank is it, and what is the rule? Questioner.

Cleaning Cotton Better.

Editor:

We are using some sledged cotton mixed with the regular hand picked stock. This makes our mixture very dirty. Our cleaning capacity is all that we can do at present and keep up. We have no bale breaker. Our pickers and cards must run no slower in order to keep up. What is the best way to manage to keep up the

CONTEST RULES

The contest for the best article on "The Fine Points of Carding" will be governed by the following rules:

1. Articles must not be longer than three full columns.
2. Articles must be signed with assumed names but the real name and address of the writer must be known to us.
3. The subject, The Fine Points of Carding, will include anything that has a bearing upon the operation of cotton cards.
4. Articles must be original and articles that include paragraphs or sections copied from other articles on this subject will be thrown out. The contestants and all of our readers will be requested to call our attention to any articles that show evidence of having been copied.
6. Articles will be published by us in the order received and judges will be instructed that where two are of equal merit the decision shall be given to the one received first. It is therefore advisable to mail articles as early as possible.
6. In mentioning machinery the name of the maker can not be given except when necessary to give such information as special card settings, etc. This rule will not apply to special machinery or attachments that have no competitors.
7. Articles which are received after May 1, 1927, will not be considered in the contest.
8. The contest will be decided by seven practical men who, acting independently of each other, will read the articles and give us their opinion relative to which is the best and second best. A vote for first place will count one (1) and a vote for second place will count one-half (1/2).
9. The article receiving the largest number of the judges' votes will be declared the winner and its writer will receive \$25.00. The writer of the article which receives the second largest vote will receive \$15.00, and of the third best, \$10.00.

The writer of the best practical article contributed to this contest will receive \$25.

The second prize will be \$15 and the third prize \$10.

production and to clean our stock a little more at the same time? Carder.

Answer to Young Super.

Editor:

Relating to Young Super's question on speed for drawing frames, fast and slow.

Would suggest what I consider too slow is below 250. 250 to 350 is a fair normal speed on average work. 400 and over is rather fast, 500 much too fast. Some mills with plenty of drawing frames and on quality work are operating not over 300, and some as low as 250. While some mills that are short of drawing frames and not especially driving for quality have gotten away with drawing frames operating as high as 600 to 750 R. P. M. of the front roll. Roter.

Answer to Problem.

Editor:

Problem wants to know how to reduce the tension on his sliver webs of the drawing frames about 1 to 1 1/2 per cent when there is not room to put on a 35T gear in the place of a 34T of 8 pitch. Also that one tooth would be too much even if there were room to admit a 35T gear on the calendar roll.

Having seen the above question and experienced this same difficulty, I will be glad to explain to Problem how I overcame this trouble. In

the first place, gears of 8 pitch are too coarse to drive calendar rolls on drawing frame. The more modern drawing frames are built with the train of gears from the front steel rolls to the calendar roll, if 14 pitch teeth instead of 8 pitch. Now, "Problem" can easily change his drawing frames to 14 pitch gears and at the same time secure the advantage he seeks to reduce the tension of the sliver to about 1 1/2 per cent. To the intermediate gear of say 58 teeth and which is 8 pitch clamp on a gear of 107 teeth of 14 pitch. On the calendar roll put on a gear of 61 teeth to replace the 34T gear, and to be meshed into the intermediate gear of 107 teeth.

This will give Problem a much smoother transmission and at the same time ease up on the tension about 1 1/2 per cent. Tenn.

Answer to Second Hand.

Editor:

The simplest rule by which to ascertain the standard weight of a section beam when the actual yarn number is known, is to draw a line and place above the line the total yards of yarn wound on the beam and the total ends. Below the line, place the actual yarn number and the constant No. 840, thus:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Yds. Ends} \\ 12,000 \times 400 \\ \hline 20 \times 840 \\ \hline \text{Yarn No. Constant} \end{array} = 285 \text{ lbs.}$$

Now, in order to find out the actual yarn number from the weight ascertained, simply place the weight below the line in the place of the yarn number and proceed as in cancellation as done with the previous example. Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Yds. Ends} \\ 12,000 \times 400 \\ \hline 285 \times 840 \\ \hline \text{Wt. Constant} \end{array} = 20 \text{ yarn No.}$$

Slasher Boss.

Hex-Top Grease Cups Are Furnished With Alemite Fittings

Of genuine interest to all manufacturers whose processes or fabrication require the use of grease cups, should be the announcement of Link-Belt Company, of Chicago, Indianapolis and Philadelphia, which describes their new "Hex-Top" malleable iron compression grease cup with Alemite, or Zerk fittings.

The trade name "Hex-Top" describes very aptly the shape of the grease cup head. Six-sided, it offers, for turning, an easy purchase for



any type of wrench, and a good grip for the hand.

The combination of compression grease cup and Alemite fitting is a distinct improvement over either article used separately, the makers state.

An example of this would be in the lubricating system of a long belt conveyor using many grease cups for the idlers: here the easiest, quickest and most economical way to fill all the cups at one time, it is said, is with a grease gun applied to the Alemite fitting, when the cap is turned up to a high point, but not entirely unscrewed or removed.

The filling can be done without waste of grease, and without any inconvenience; the cup holds a good reserve for use of the compression feature; and an occasional slight

screwing down by hand or wrench is all that is necessary until it is time to have a general refilling of the cups.

If a bearing gets warm when the grease gun is not at hand, a turn or so of the cap takes care of the emergency.

The fact, moreover, that the cup may be readily filled in even the most inaccessible places—for rele-



gation to such locations seems to fall to the lot of the lowly grease cup—is due to just as great an extent to the "Hex-Top" head as to its fittings.

It would seem that there were no end to the uses for this cup in industrial methods of today; and the "Hex-Top" malleable iron compression grease cup is reported to be available at once, supplied as before mentioned, with various types of Alemite fittings.

Burkart-Schier Chemical Co. To Double Plant

The Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., of Chattanooga, Tenn., has announced plans for enlarging its plant so that the present output will be doubled. In announcing the placing of contracts for additional equipment, the company also announced that several new products will be added to its present line and that the sales force would be increased.

The company has placed orders with the Chattanooga Boiler and Tank Company, for the new equipment, which includes a new battery of sulphonators, with individual motor driven agitators.

The company, which has been manufacturing chemicals for a year, will hereafter produce sizing compounds, sulphonated tallows and finishing compounds in addition to the sulphonated castor oils they already produce. Products of the company are sold under the brand "Best Service."

An announcement from W. J. Kelly, Jr., sales manager, shows that J. V. Thomason, formerly with the Hart Cotton Mills of Tarboro, N. C., will have charge of the sale of "Best Service" size in the Carolinas and Georgia. J. S. McAlister of Greensboro, N. C., and W. P. Bolen of Greenville, S. C., will continue to act as sales representatives for "Best Service" textile oils in the Carolinas. T. A. Martin has been appointed assistant to Mr. Kelly. E. L. Fletcher, chief chemist of the Burkart-Schier

Chemical Co., has been promoted to plant manager and will have charge of production and research work. An additional chemist is to be employed to assist Mr. Fletcher. Officers of the Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., are: C. A. Schier, president; J. A. Huff, vice-president; W. A. Bentel, secretary; and A. S. Burkart, assistant treasurer.

New Picker For Sledged Cotton

It is estimated by D. L. Jones of Lubbock, superintendent of the South Plains agricultural experiment sub-station there, that approximately 500,000 bales of last season's cotton crop in the South Plains of northwest Texas were harvested by the "sledding" method, according to Lubbock, Texas, advices to the Wall Street Journal. Following recent demonstration here of a mechanical cotton picker with a gin attachment which cleans the cotton after the machine has separated the seed cotton from the burrs and trash, a demonstration was given at the agricultural experiment sub-station, under the direction of Mr. Jones, of a cotton burr extractor, invented by John E. Mitchell. This machine is believed to mark an important step in the mechanical harvesting of cotton. It may be moved from place to place in the field, thus doing away with the old method of hauling 2,000 to 6,000 pounds of bolls to the gin to gin a 500-pound bale.

The fact that the machine weighs only 1,400 pounds and is mounted on

skids enables it to be moved around as picking progress. It has a capacity of about 1,000 pounds of seed-cotton an hour. Jones cited several important advantages to the farmer from the use of the new machine. He said that it will save the cost of ginning "sledged" cotton; that it leaves the burrs and trash in the field for fertilizing; that it produces a better grade of cotton as a result of the preliminary cleaning; that it saves the cost of hauling and that it expedites gathering of the crop.

Power for operating the machine may be supplied by tractor or automobile. Only one horse-power is required to run the machine.

Timken Co. Re-elects Officers

At the annual meeting of The Timken Roller Bearing Company, held at the main plant, Canton, Ohio, all the present officers were re-elected for another year.

H. H. Timken is president; W. R. Timken, John G. Obermier, Marcus T. Lothrop, H. J. Porter and T. V. Buckwalter, are vice presidents; J. F. Strough is secretary and treasurer, and W. A. Brooks, is assistant secretary.

Directors are H. H. Timken, W. R. Timken, Marcus T. Lothrop, John G. Obermier, and J. F. Strough.

Only routine business followed the election. The financial report of the company was made public several weeks ago.

THE EYE IS THE THING



Take a Flat Steel Heddle and a Wire Heddle. Examine the eye of each under a magnifying glass.

In the one case you will discover rounded corners—no sharp edges—nothing to cut or chafe the thread.

In the other, you will find corners—sometimes six—depending on the length of service. Is it reasonable to suppose that the yarn can escape those corners?

And is it reasonable to suppose that the yarn can go through those corners without being damaged or broken! The eye is the thing! And consider the number of eyes required in your weave room.

Let us send you some samples—no obligation.

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Drop Wires (with Nickel Plated, Copper Plated or Plain Finished).

Heddles—Harness Frames—Selvage Harness—Leno Doups—Jacquard Heddles—Lingoes—Improved Loom Reeds—Leno Reeds—Lease Reeds—Beamer Hecks—Combs.

Harris Stresses Value of Textile Institute

GEORGE S. HARRIS, retiring president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia in his address before the annual meeting of the association at Atlanta, stressed the importance of the Textile Institute as a means of bringing better conditions in the textile industry.

Mr. Harris spoke as follows:

The past year has given birth to a new organization, which to my mind, is destined to eventually wield a power beyond the imagination of any of us today. Just two years ago Lee Rodman came to the New Orleans meeting of the American Association with a new thought which very greatly appealed to me. It was discussed informally among a few who seemed to see its possibilities but the seed fell on unprepared soil and could not germinate. A year later it was my privilege to introduce a resolution at the Atlanta meeting, outlining my own ideas, which replanted the little seed that Mr. Rodman brought to New Orleans, but at the time the continuation of unsound conditions had prepared the soil, and the seed very quickly took root.

It has been most gratifying to see how quickly this little seeding has grown into a tree that will continue to grow until it spreads its sheltering boughs over the entire industry we proudly call our own. I have reference to the Cotton-Textile Institute. It would be repeating what is now common knowledge to review the progress in our organization as we moved step by step from one meeting to another, starting with the first in the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, on up to date. Suffice it to say that a real work has been done first by a small group, which was increased as the movement traveled North until we had the support of mill executives directing 75 per cent of the cotton spindles of America.

Selection of Walker D. Hines is Considered Exceptionally Fortunate.

Had we consumed years instead of weeks in finding a president, we could not have selected the peer of Walker D. Hines, and we are to be congratulated that he has been willing to take the responsibilities that now rest upon his shoulders. We are equally as fortunate in having so able a man as George Sloan to support Mr. Hines as his chief assistant. With these men supported by a well-selected staff, we now have in action at 320 Broadway a machine that will be felt in cotton textiles from Maine to Texas. To appreciate this, you should call at the Institute offices while in New York and see for yourself just what you have created.

To those men who have held out, we hold no animosity. We realize that they have acted on their own best judgment. We tried to prove the obvious value of the institute and believe that as the group organization progresses, they will quickly see the wisdom of enrolling. No man long continues to reap the benefit of another's effort before he feels the urge to contribute his part. This is human nature. Many doubt-

ed, and probably some doubt yet, that manufacturers can or will play fairly. We have been an industry of individualists and to a degree should remain so, but there is a code of ethics applicable to cotton manufacturers, and this we expect to learn. With a great mind such as that of Mr. Hines to lead, we are sure of success.

The Cotton-Textile Institute is here to stay. It is now serving the industry in many ways, but when functioning fully will be of tremendous value to all branches of cotton, from and including producer to consumer. This will surely include all manufacturers, whether they are contributing members or not. On the other hand, we hope that eventually every one in the industry will throw his strength, both moral as well as financial, behind the institute forward to a glorious success.

It may appear to many that insufficient progress has been made, and I take this opportunity to plead for patience on the part of those who cannot be fully informed as to the enormous task we have cut out for ourselves. Starting from zero a year ago we have actually made much more progress than we could have reasonably expected in May, 1926. The greater part of the year was consumed in organization work, which necessarily moved slowly. With no precedents to guide us, the executive committee moved cautiously in order to avoid as many mistakes as could be foreseen. This required frequent meetings of a sizable group of busy men, some of whom are charged with tremendous personal responsibilities, making attendance at these meetings difficult. Nevertheless, within the short space of a year, the Cotton-Textile Institute is a reality and is digging in as rapidly as conditions will permit.

I would like to explain at this point more of our proposed workings and plans for the future, but leave this to the coming joint meeting of the American and National Associations, called at Atlantic City next month. I hope that every cotton manufacturer in our State will make every effort to attend that meeting. Not only is your presence needed there, but in the light of what appears to be in the immediate future, I respectfully suggest that in your own interest and that of your co-operation, you cannot afford to miss it.

Farm Relief.

We, as an important group of American citizens, as well as the consumers of a most important agricultural commodity, have been keenly interested in what has been generally termed the "farm relief movement." This was manifested by a very clear-cut resolution adopted by the American Cotton Manufacturers Association at the Atlanta meeting. On the other hand, it has been difficult for us to follow the very systematic thought and agitation started last year to artificially raise the price of cotton in this country above the world levels.

The recent passage of the McNary-

Haugen bill by both our House and Senate is to my mind very significant of the willingness of some of our representatives in Congress to cast aside the very fundamental principles of sound economics in their excitement to "relieve the farmer." Utter disregard of the effect of this legislation on other departments of our American life was evidently dominant in the minds of its supporters, and finally, just before passage, a successful effort was made by one of our Southern senators to apply the "equalization fee" to cotton in transportation, processing, or sale, other than the gin. In other words, the American price under this act, was intended to be artificially elevated above the world price, but the equalization cost was to be paid by the American consumer of cotton. When inventive genius produces some method of making water gravitate up hill, then, and not until then, will such a scheme stand up under actual test.

It is gratifying to know that both of the senators, as well as half of the congressman from this State had the courage to vote against this measure and that we had a man in the White House with courage to kill it.

We are, nevertheless, interested in the welfare of the American farmer, and especially the farms of our State, and stand ready at all times to subscribe to any economically sound plan that may be proposed to improve his conditions. We cannot subscribe to any plan based on the assumption that farming is greatly different from any other business and will submit that farming as a business will not be improved until more modern methods of merchandising are adopted. To artificially maintain prices is more possible in farming than in manufacturing. In this connection it was interesting to see the price of cotton advance on the day that the McNary-Haugen Bill was vetoed by the President.

Personally, I cannot express myself too strongly as favoring the growth of co-operative marketing of cotton, and urge our members to support you "cotton co-ops." I believe this route alone can we expect a more stable price and improved quality.

During the year our office has given some consideration to the problem of improving the quality of Georgia cotton, and this also been brought to the attention of your directors. We are using in this State an increasing quantity each year of cotton, carrying cost of transportation from Texas common shipping points. The freight rate on such cotton to Atlanta territory is \$1.29 per hundred. A car of Texas cotton can easily run 50,000 pounds, for which the transportation companies receive the staggering sum of \$645. These rates appear to me to be enormous and should be very greatly reduced. My opinion is that freight rates on cotton, both long and short haul, are all entirely too high and out of line with other commodities.

Furthermore, we should make every effort to improve the staple

and character of cotton produced nearby and delivered to our mills by truck. In addition to encouraging and assisting the agricultural college in the work that institution is doing, we should see that certain fundamental improvements are made in the primary markets to the end that the farmer himself may receive the proper price differential, as to encourage him to cultivate for quality cotton and see that he is sufficiently penalized for undesirable cotton, for which, in many primary markets, he is now receiving approximately as much as for his better quality.

Your board, following Dr. Soule's request of last year, appropriated \$1,000 to be distributed to producers in the five-acre contests, now being conducted by the college.

Georgia School of Technology

It has occurred to me that the mills of Georgia are not taking full advantage of the textile department of the Georgia School of Technology and I have made an effort this year to focus your attention on the school. In a survey made recently, I was agreeably surprised at the high percentage of textile graduates now at work in Georgia mills, but there is yet room for very great improvement. It occurs to me to ask whether or not the mill executive is functioning in this matter as he should, and also, whether the school is doing its part, and with this in mind, we have brought you together and hope to bring out a complete discussion of all elements of the problem.

I have no criticism to make of the plant trained men who are now generally in charge of our mill operations. These men have made good and have shown remarkable ability to meet the changing conditions. On the other hand, looking into the future, I can see the necessity of more knowledge of subjects beyond machine operation.

During the past twenty-five years, we have travelled a long road, and as I look back and recall the mills of Georgia as a whole, when I started my apprenticeship, we can well say that we are proud of our progress. During that period, we have seen cotton manufacturing in the Southern States grow from insignificant proportions to a place of leadership. On the other hand, I am now looking twenty-five years in the future, and wonder what the picture might be in 1950. Several departments of textile appear now to have periodically finding it difficult to balance production with demand. As time goes on, this will probably become more of a problem, and I ask the question of you now; with our present facilities and system of training our future executives, will we be ready to meet the new conditions? I am not attempting to make the answer for you, but merely bringing it to you for consideration.

From my observation, the average cotton mill executive in Georgia gives little thought to the school. Possibly, he receives applications from graduates from time to time, but if he takes one or more in his mill, does he know just how they

should be handled? If the men are green and of little or no value, the mill executive feels no responsibility in the matter, and they often drift until discouraged and go into other lines of work, probably taking with them latent talent, partially trained, and sorely needed in textiles. The question before you is, are you as executives doing your part, and is the school giving to these men just the training required to enable them to take the mill positions?

A professor of the School of Commerce, New York University, has recently made some interesting observations from a seven-year study of graduates, involving more than 50,000 individuals. Among other interesting observations, he mentions that: "Schools and colleges train young men and women for only about 15 per cent of the essentials of a job, and the problems involved in the supervision and personal development of men have been largely side-stepped by business executives." My opinion is that he is correct in both of these statements. The schools are not entirely on the right track, and probably we, as executives, directing the affairs of the textile industry, today, are responsible for its future, are largely to blame. Quoting further the same authority: "A man's worth above \$30 or \$40 a week is dependent on his ability to get favorable results from people. A man who has only technical knowledge to offer can be hired for a very modest figure, regardless of experience or training. But if a man has in addition to the specific knowledge of his work the ability to deal with people, his earning capacity and opportunities for service are almost limitless. The factors in personality are identical with the important factors of ability, personality being the result of the operation of these factors." He sub-divides ability into the following traits: impressiveness, initiative, thoroughness, observation, concentration, constructive imagination, decision, adaptability, leadership, organization ability, expression and knowledge.

Investigations prove such a glaring gap between training, and performance on the job, that colleges and universities are seeing that the greatest part of their responsibility lies in training the student in how to make use of the knowledge he has received when he gets out into life. Now, this student of human economics makes this final observation, to-wit: "Even in a technical study, such as engineering, a man's success is due approximately 15 per cent to his technical knowledge of his particular field, and 85 per cent to those human qualities, and primarily those qualities which have to do with successfully dealing with people."

I submit these thoughts for the consideration of those of you connected with the direction of the school, and also those of use responsible for the training of our future textile executives. My thought is that colleges and universities may have gotten out of balance, and if true, this is probably not so much the fault of the faculties as it is the men in business. The answer may lie in a better distribution of the devoted to that 15 per cent, (which student's time and efforts, with less

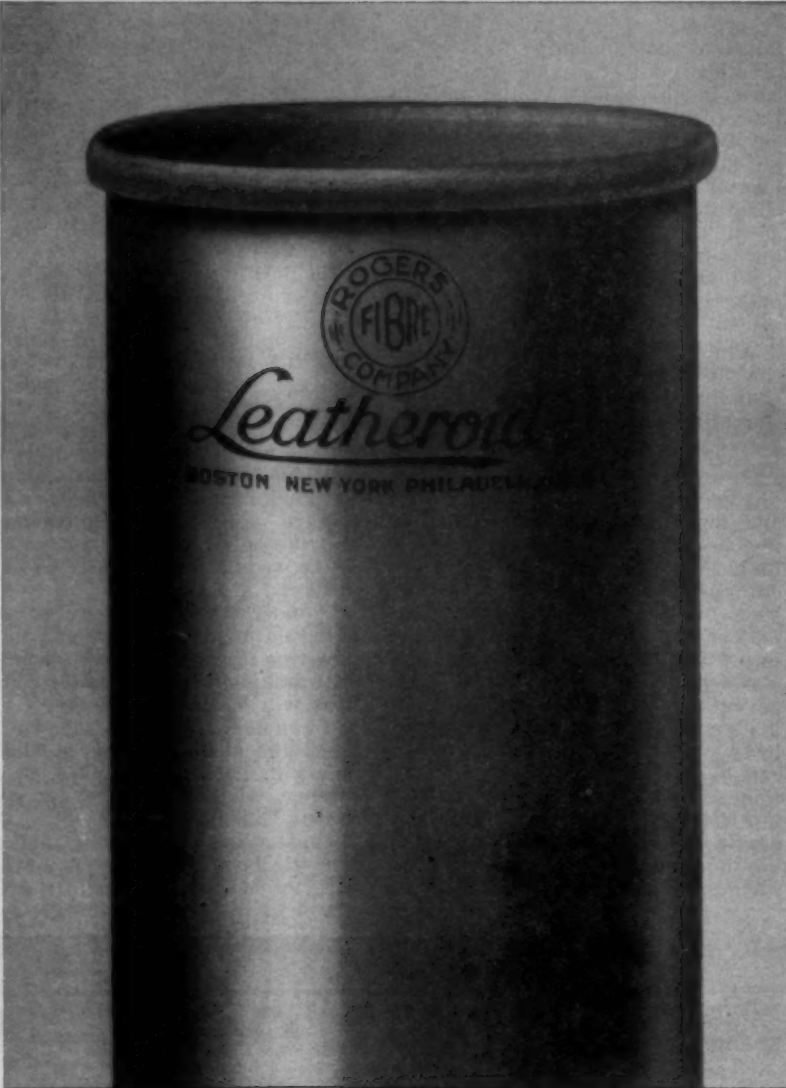
has been referred to), and more to the remaining 85 per cent. We often see men devoting the best part of their young manhood to the development of technical skill exclusively, which, in the final analysis, is a comparatively small part of the requisites to success. It is not infrequent for me to make contact with a man 22 or 23 years of age, who is a graduate, and thinks he is what he calls a "textile engineer." Yet, his actual contact with his life's work in a mill is from nothing, to possibly three or four months, made up of one or more short periods of summer work. Furthermore, we see men taking college training in work for which they are entirely unsuited, and this group retards the progress of the men who have correctly chosen their vocation. In some cases these men are 25 years of age before they find that they lack some vital factor necessary to the success of a so-called textile engineer, whatever that is. I have seen such men and could not conscientiously advise them to start the long road that is obviously ahead of them. In such cases, there has been a waste of money and human effort, including the time and effort of the man himself. This group includes many able men, but with ability in lines far removed from cotton manufacturing. How much better would it be if such men could be directed early in life towards a line of endeavor for which they are naturally endowed. The growth of our industry in the South has attracted the attention of men in other lines who have placed their sons in textile schools without proper advice. These boys enter college and go blindly on up a road which they think leads to the coveted goal, with little or no knowledge of what is ahead of them after graduation.

I believe it possible, by a closer co-operation of the mill and the school, to place the graduate in a better position to take his place in the mill, but I also believe that a large part of the responsibility for this lies with the men directing our mills today. I submit that it is not only to our interest now, but is our duty to make use of the school, to fully acquaint ourselves at all times with the school's requirements, and see that the equipment is not only adequate but modern in every respect. For the benefit of the mills today, as well as the students who are the executives of tomorrow, the schools should be in position to do a great part of our research and testing work, and such work should be passed to the school as far as possible.

I do not believe that the cotton mills of Georgia can afford to stand by and see this textile department suffer for the want of adequate equipment, or the facilities necessary to instruct these young men in the most modern methods. My idea is that not only should the State funds be supplemented where necessary, but that we should interest ourselves at all times in the progress or lack of progress made here, with the purpose of making this school a part of our mill operations.

I hope that the subject matter presented by speakers this morning will be fully discussed and that this

(Continued on Page 26)



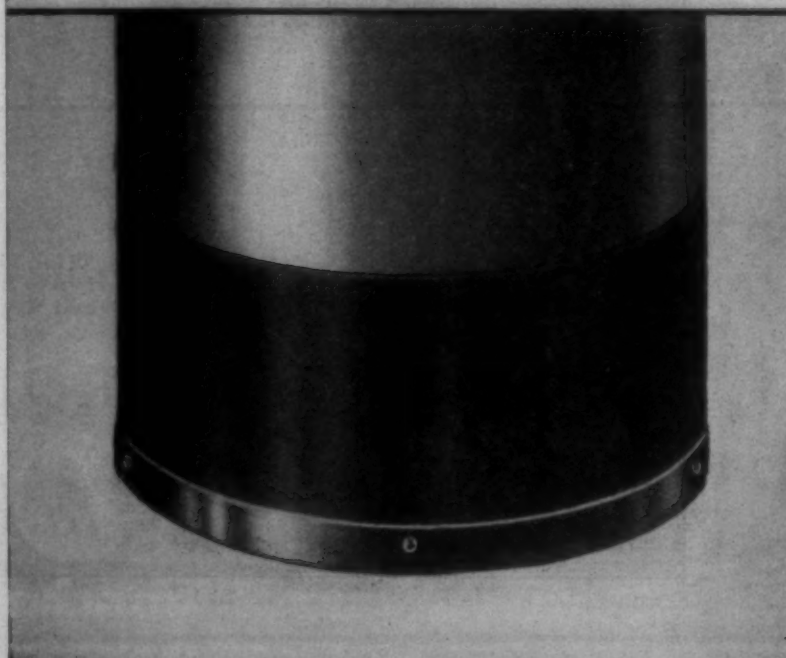
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Says Mills and Finishers Should Cooperate

Necessarily I have had to base this talk on the finishing industry as practically all of my experience has been in this line. At the present time there are five men from Georgia Tech in our plant and they are all doing excellent work and our biggest job was at the beginning to convince them that they should get down to bed rock on as friendly terms as possible with the men in the plant, because this is where the majority of the information is received.

While we are on the subject of the finishing industry I want to appeal for closer cooperation between the mills and finishing plants, regardless of who is doing the finishing.

A good many years back the mills and finishing plants were more or less hog-headed and each one tried to pass the trouble that developed on to each other. This condition has been materially remedied, and the majority of the mills are cooperating with the finishing plants very closely, realizing that it is to their advantage to do so. The finisher has his problems and his own trouble but a good many times these troubles can be remedied by close co-operation with the mill, and especially is this true among Southern finishing plants and mills, because your product unless it is properly finished, regardless of the fact that it may be

Abstract of Address by J. A. Simmons, Lanett Bleachery and Dye Works before Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia.

the best product on the market, will be a second if not handled right by the finisher. On the other hand a finisher cannot take a piece of cloth that is made wrong for the purpose intended and give a first quality piece of goods.

I believe the problem of the manufacture of cloth in the South is well solved and well handled, but unless by co-operating with the finishers and this cloth can be finished right you are at a handicap in merchandising the finished article, and the more boys from textile schools that can be worked up in the mills and finishing plants with the vision as to possibilities of Southern manufacture and Southern finishing we feel the better co-operation will exist between the two branches of industry.

I understand that there is some agitation among the students to cut down on the amount of chemistry that is given in the textile course. This will be, in my opinion, a very sad mistake. Instead of cutting down the chemistry this should be enlarged, because it makes no difference whether the boy is going into a finishing plant or a mill, chemistry is very essential and unless the boy has the right start he will not be able to handle the eco-

nomical problems that might come up. We will take, for instance, the weaving mill, in the slasher room there are very few people capable of determining whether a softener is doing the proper work it should do for the amount of money paid for it, and a good many mills are losing quite a little money due to the softener that they are using in their sizing. In our own place we have seen softeners that would do identically the same work with a variation of as much as 3 cents per pound in the price. Sizings are also used by a good many mills that contain a great deal of unsaponified fatty or mineral oil, and the boy that leaves any textile school should be able to definitely determine whether the softener will do a given job without leaving unsaponified or mineral oils in the size mixture.

Cloth containing these spots as a result of this unsaponified fatty or mineral oil is less valuable than that which does not contain them, because it hinders considerably the finishing qualities of this cloth. A good many sizing compounds also contain magnesium and calcium chloride, which is very dangerous to use on any cloth that is going to be finished, especially for the cloth that is to be singed, if so the heat from

the singers will break the chlorides up into hydro-chloric acid which tenders the cloth, and unless the cloth is finished with the end in view of the finishing plant being able to produce a first class product it is necessarily deteriorated in value, and the mill accordingly loses money, and for the boy going into the finishing industry chemistry is the most essential subject he can possibly take up, as practically every operations depends on some chemical reaction.

This school is hoping the time will come when they can put in a straight chemistry and dyeing course, which would lead more to the finishing field than to the cotton field. Of course, however, a great many of your are interested in this, especially the ones doing dyeing, because unfortunately the dyeing and finishing is a comparatively recent development in the South, and all of these plants have to train their own men, and always have a man ready to step in, should by any means they lose one. If you lose a carder or a spinner due to the number of mills it is comparatively easy to go out and hire a new man to fill his job. In the case of dyeing and finishing the job is not quite so simple, because the number of men in the South that are qualified to handle this position are comparatively few and the ones that are it

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is almost impossible to hire, because if a mill has a satisfactory man on this line they will not let him go for the sake of a few dollars a week, and if a job along this line is to be handled satisfactorily the man must have chemistry and general engineering.

Cotton Spinning More Active

Cotton spinning activity in March, was the highest in many months, 109.7 per cent on a single shift basis, according to the monthly report of the Census Bureau.

According to preliminary figures, 37,035,710 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on March 31, of which 32,919,288 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 32,872,402 for February; 32,633,550 for January; 32,496,250 for December; 32,586,770 for November; 32,592,806 for October, and 33,245,114 for March, 1926.

The aggregate number of active spindles hours reported for the month was 9,628,990,121. In March the normal time of operation was 27 days, compared with 23 23 for February, 25½ for January, 26 for December, 25½ for November and 25½ for October. Based on an activity of 8.78 hours per day, the average number of spindles operated during March was 40,618,367 or at 109.7 per cent capacity on a single shift basis. This compares with 106.8 for February, 102.3 for January 100.3 for December, 101.2 for November, 98.9 for October, and 102.2 for March, 1926. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 260.

Summer School in Textiles

Summer courses in textile industry will be an important feature of the Clemson College summer school, Clemson, S. C. W. H. Washington, registrar, announced. These courses will run from June 13th to July 23rd. Three phases of the industry will be emphasized: cotton testing, cotton grading, and teaching of textiles.

Work in the methods and value of testing the various grades and staples of cotton will be conducted by H. H. Willis, cotton technologist of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Willis is a graduate in textiles and a man of wide experience both in cotton mills and in cotton testing. He is also experienced in supervision of industrial education. The relative spinning value of various grades and staples of cotton as determined by waste content, running qualities, strength of yarn, and dyeing and finishing qualities will be studied, such studies being based upon comprehensive tests conducted under supervision of Mr. Willis.

A course similar to this was attended last summer by cotton mill managers, assistant managers, general superintendents, overseers, and section men as well as by cotton graders and teachers of textiles. Interesting questions, resulting in live discussions, were raised by various members of the class. Some of the points were waste content, variation in staple length, running qualities, general manufacturing characteris-

tics, relative costs, and the adaptability to local conditions of certain grades and staple grown in given sections of the cotton belt.

Such a program of instruction based on scientific data will prove of great value, resulting in the interchange of ideas so that each member of the class may express his viewpoint as well as gain from opinion of others. Those who are directly interested in cotton manufacturing will be given an opportunity to spend a part of their time in direct contact with spinning tests being conducted by Clemson College.

Work in cotton grading will be conducted by J. I. Johnson, U. S. D. A. specialist with the New York Board of Cotton Examiners. Members of this class will grade and staple several thousand samples of cotton, representative of the Universal Standards for American Cotton. Lectures upon the methods used in determining the standards and discussions of the factors affecting the values of cotton will be given. This class last year was attended by practical mill men as well as commercial cotton graders, some of the members correlating the work with the cotton testing course.

The division of education of the college will conduct courses in the teaching of textiles. Special emphasis will be placed upon methods of teaching and training to be used in the cotton mill, in night textile schools and vocational textile classes. To the mill men who encourage night schools this course affords an excellent opportunity to have their foreman prepare and improve themselves in their knowledge of textiles and in the methods of teaching the men who are under their supervision both in night schools and "on the job."

Louis Greet, Vocational Director, Parker District, a well known authority in this field and C. M. Wilson, State Supervisor of Industrial Education, have been secured to assist in this work. Miss Marie Jones who has made a marked success with the Abbeville Continuation school will add much to the course. Superintendents of schools in textile communities and local supervisors of textile classes will find this work valuable to them and their textile teachers.

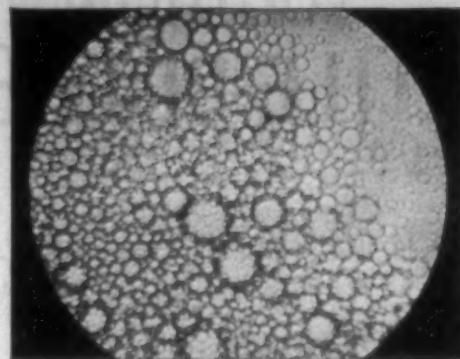
These three courses are scheduled to conflict as little as possible, so that a student may take as much work as he desires. A conference for mill executives and superintendents will be held June 23rd and 24th the program will be announced soon.

National Alphazurine B Conc.

An important addition to its line of acid blues is National Alphazurine B. Conc., recently announced by the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.

This new product will prove to be useful, not only to dyers of both wool and silk, but to colorers of other substances. It is very soluble, dyes level, and will be found useful in the production of bright blue shades either alone, or in combination.

Product samples, with full technical information, may be obtained from any of the offices of the National.



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Find out about Oakite and its remarkable detergent action—and its application to your processes; or write for the Booklet "Wet Finishing Textiles." It has been written to help you save money and obtain better results in your finishing operations. A copy will be sent promptly upon request.

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The Federal Council Of Churches

IT is a coincidence that while we published in our issue of last week the activities of the officials of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Manufacturers Record also opened up on them and published a speech of Congressman Free which we are reprinting on page 34 of this issue.

The Manufacturers Record said among other things:

"If all the possible evils which many Protestants have charged against the Catholic Hierarchy were true, they would still be not more dangerous, perhaps less dangerous, than the power which the organization known as the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ is seeking to develop in this country. Claiming to represent over 20,000,000 Protestants and sometimes claiming to represent the Protestants of the entire country merely because a large number of church organizations are affiliated with it, the officers of that organization are constantly carrying on propaganda of every kind, seeking to control legislation and dominate nearly all other affairs.

"It may very properly be asked where that organization gets the money which it spends so freely in its many and varied activities.

"Who really constitute the controlling powers and who has the authority to collect and spend the vast amount of money to maintain the many officers of the Council and to carry on this widespread propaganda in its aim practically to dominate the affairs of America?"

Prior to the Bishops' Attack and the tracing of its origin to Worth M. Tippy, of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, we had never paid much attention to that organization, but are becoming more and more convinced that it is one of the most dangerous organizations in this country.

They are all the more dangerous because they use the Church as a

cloak for their activities and when attacked claim that the attacks are upon the Church.

The Manufacturers Record raises the question about where the Federal Council of Churches obtain the vast funds which they expend and that put us to thinking, and we have sent out a hurry call for certain information which we hope will be available by next week.

If it should be proved, as we now suspect, that money contributed by Southern people to a religious organization is being used to pay the salaries and finance the propaganda of those who use "Caesar's Weapons" while wearing the cloak of the Church there will be a sensation produced.

We do not know where the uncovering movement will end, but it is of vital interest to learn the truth.

We recommend the close reading of the address of Congressman Free as published on page 34 of this issue.

Gotham's Agricultural Headlights

THE bulletin of the Associated Industries of Kentucky makes the following very clever reference to a recent article in the publication of the National Child Labor Committee:

"The physical evils of farm work are not always obvious, nor immediate, but rather of the kind that become more manifest as the child grows older." This morsel of wisdom comes from such an outstanding agricultural center as 215 Fourth Avenue, New York City, where is headquartered the National Child Labor Committee, which is kept going by contributions from at least two kinds of people—those who think a little about their giving, and those who think less. The committee issues a monthly bulletin and the quoted sentence appeared in the April number. It is one of the jewels clustered under the heading, "Control of the Employment of Children

in Agriculture," possibly written by the jolly editor after he had finished milking the cow and slopping the hogs in the barnyard around the skyscraper housing his sanctum.

The whole article may be of value to anyone interested in solving the farm problem. The editor confesses he is not averse to children working a little around the farms of their parents. But he put his editorial pen down on rural kids running over to the neighboring farm and gleaming a little circus money by working tobacco or hoeing onions. If they are under 14, he is dead against their working for hire for an instant. He admits it is different when they are between 14 and 16, and he even goes so far as to boldly say he recognizes the embarrassment of running around looking for a permit to work a couple of days—maybe finding the crop spoiled by the time the permit is secured. But the editor is evidently giving his best thought to the problem. "For the present," he reassures the reader, "and until we can think, or be told, of some better way of handling the matter, we advocate the waiving of work permits for children under 16 employed in agriculture."

In view of the earnest and numerous statements during the Federal Child Labor Campaign that there was no desire or intention of restricting child labor on farms, the recent criticisms of farm conditions by the National Child Labor Committee are interesting.

Babcock's Predictions

OUR good friend, Fred Babcock, of Fibre and Fabric, of Boston, has attracted attention by saying:

"Labor troubles in the Southern district within the next three years will send back to New England the textile companies that have recently moved South."

Fred Babcock runs an excellent journal and knows a lot about New England, but he is hardly qualified to tell what is going to happen in the South.

While better labor conditions have had an influence upon the movement of mills to the South, it has not been the direct cause.

If strikes and union labor agitators were as plentiful in the South as in New England, mills would still move South because of economic conditions.

We doubt if Fred Babcock lives to see even one cotton mill move back from the South to New England.

The Boll Weevil Menace

AS the last two seasons have been unfavorable to boll weevils from the standpoint of emergence are no longer a menace, but believe and growth many believe that they that they are wrong.

No one can foretell whether or not the season will be favorable to boll weevil growth, but it is known that emergency has been very favorable to them.

The Government reports from Louisiana show increased emergency and the North Carolina State laboratory officials say that about 14 or 20 times as many boll weevils in North Carolina have survived the last winter as was the case last year.

Given a favorable growing season the boll weevils may seriously affect the 1927 crop.

The Women Representatives

IT has been customary for women who appear before committees of Congress or State Legislatures to proclaim themselves as the representatives of numerous women's organizations, and the following statement by a recent writer in the Cincinnati Enquirer is so true that it is very amusing:

"The writer sat in an open hearing of a committee in the State Capitol recently and heard a woman stand up and tell the committee she represented an organization of so many thousand women and they were expecting the committee to vote out the bill for vote in the Legislature. As a matter of fact, she belonged to an organization of women of that number of members, but it is a safe bet that not a baker's dozen knew she was there or cared a hoot if she were, and would not have understood what it was all about if they had been told. The great thing in all this new proposed legislation in women's clubs is for women to think. Think, think, and then think some more. This country is full of paid propagandists to put over all sorts of schemes for the benefit of some selfish and inimical end."

David Clark Elected Rotary District Governor

DAVID CLARK, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, was unanimously chosen as the District Governor Nominee at the annual conference of the Fifty-eighth District of Rotary International, held at Spartanburg, S. C., on Monday and Tuesday of this week. The actual election will be at Ostend, Belgium, in June, but the nomination by a district conference is equivalent to election.

Mr. Clark will on July 1st succeed Zack Wright, president of the Newberry (S. C.) Cotton Mills, who has been Governor of the Fifty-eighth District since July 1st of last year.

The Fifty-eighth Rotary District is composed of all of South Carolina and the lower half of Western North Carolina including Salisbury, Hickory and Asheville.

Luther H. Hodges, assistant manager of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills at Spray, N. C., was recently made the District Governor Nominee for the Fifty-seventh Rotary District, which is composed of the remainder of North Carolina and a small portion of Virginia.

The Weavers' Meeting

THE meeting of the Weavers' Division of the Southern Textile Association at Spartanburg, S. C., was one of the best division meetings that has been held.

More than 250 men were present with the object of improving their textile knowledge and there is no doubt that every one of them profited to some extent.

It speaks well for the textile industry of the South that superintendents and overseers have such a desire for knowledge and we doubt if a similar meeting could have been held in any other textile section of the world.

Chairman L. L. Brown of the Weavers' Division deserves great credit for the manner in which he handled the meeting.

Personal News

John Lang, of Gastonia, has become an overseer in one of the mills at Mount Holly, N. C.

J. D. Smith has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Georgia-Kincaid Mills No. 1, Griffin, Ga.

E. L. Whitesell has become overseer of carding at the Elmira Mills, Burlington, N. C.

E. L. Atkins, who recently resigned as overseer of carding at the Norris Mills, Catechee, S. C., is now with the Alice Mills, Easley, S. C.

C. F. Blume, of High Shoals, S. C., has become overseer of night spinning at the Winnsboro Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

G. W. Hagan, of Clover, S. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Eastern Manufacturing Company, Selma, N. C.

J. S. Bachman has resigned as superintendent of the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga., after 27 years of service with that company.

Millard Sharpe has returned to his former position as overseer of finishing at the Elmira Mills, Burlington, N. C.

J. L. Higgins has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Georgia-Kincaid Mills No. 1, Griffin, Ga.

J. B. Webb has been promoted from section hand to second hand in spinning at the Georgia-Kincaid Mills No. 1, Griffin, Ga.

J. C. Hester has become overseer of night spinning at the High Shoals plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, High Shoals, N. C.

W. R. Allen, formerly master mechanic at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., has accepted a similar position at the Elmira Mills, Burlington, N. C.

W. C. Vickers has resigned his position with the Ossipee Mills, Burlington, N. C., to become shipping clerk at the Elmira Mills, of the same place.

T. V. Hughes has resigned his position with the Tallassee Mills, Tallassee, Ala., to become night overseer of weaving at the McComb Mills, McComb, Miss.

V. D. Shepard has resigned as overseer of spinning at the High Point Yarn Mills, High Point, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Elmira Mills, Burlington, N. C.

A. J. Poe has resigned as assistant overseer of weaving at the Altavista Mills, Altavista, Va., to become overseer of weaving at the Elmira Mills, Burlington, N. C.

Tom Stewart has been promoted from night overseer to day overseer of carding at the Apalache plant of the Victor-Monaghan Company, Arlington, S. C.

C. W. McNealey has been transferred from superintendent of the Natchez (Miss.) plant of the Cotton Mill Products Company to a similar position at the Mobile (Ala.) plant of the same company.

J. W. Engle, who was superintendent of the Elmira Mills, Burlington, N. C., prior to the sale and reorganization of the company, will be superintendent under the new management.

J. B. Parker has resigned as manufacturing superintendent of the Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C., and is now located in Macon, Ga.

H. G. Harris has resigned as overseer of carding at the Smithfield Cotton Mills, Smithfield, N. C., and returned to his former position as overseer carding at the Marlboro Mills No. 4, McColl, S. C.

Clyde Murray has resigned his position at the Hartsell Mills, Concord, N. C., to become overseer of dyeing at the Elmira Mills, Burlington, N. C.

J. M. Williams has resigned as superintendent and general manager of the Barrow County Cotton Mills, Winder, Ga., and the Lawrenceville Cotton Mills, Lawrenceville, Ga.

E. S. Tramwell has been transferred from superintendent of the Yazoo City (Miss.) plant of the Cotton Mills Products Company to a similar position at the Natchez plant of the same company, at Natchez, Miss. He is succeeded by J. W. Jolly, as reported last week.

W. R. Smith, formerly with the Portsmouth Chemical and Dye Works, has joined the Southern sales force of the United Chemical Products Corporation. He will have headquarters in Raleigh and will work the Southern territory, which is in charge of W. T. Grant, of Charlotte.

Important Notice

Through a misunderstanding in our office, in publishing the rules for the contest on "The Fine Points of Carding," it was stated that all papers must be mailed by May 1. This is an error. The closing date for the contest is May 15.

This is in accordance with rules governing all our previous contests, which have set 15 days after the publication of the first article as the last day upon which articles for the contest could be mailed.

Publication of the contest articles will begin next week. We hope all contestants will mail their articles as early as possible, but wish to emphasize the fact that they have until May 15 to send them in, instead of May 1, as previously announced.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Burlington, N. C.—The King Mills, which are erecting an addition, as previously noted, will install 8 twist-ers and winding equipment and will hereafter produce ply yarns.

Greenville, S. C.—Work of painting all houses in the Woodside Mill community was begun several days ago and will be completed in about two months time.

Anderson, S. C.—Work has started on the new plant of the Gossett Dyeing & Finishing Company.

The new plant will cost about \$450,000 and will be completed about July 1. Actual operation of the plant is expected to start about August 1.

Davidson, N. C.—The Kubar Manufacturing Company, recently organized in Charlotte to install equipment for the manufacture of asbestos textiles, as noted, have leased the building formerly known as the Linden Mills here. The building, owned by the Davidson Mills, has not been used by that company since the erection of an addition to their other building here.

Union, S. C.—Charter for a new underwear factory to be located here, to be known as the Unionwear Corp., has been applied for at the office of the secretary of State. Capital stock is listed at \$60,000 and incorporators given as S. M. Eidelstein, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and H. M. Arthur, of Union. It is understood the mill will be in the business district of Union.

Although Mr. Eidelstein is a director of the Liberty Fabrics Corp., of Union, which moved here from Brooklyn, the Unionwear Corp., has no official connection with the former firm, it was said by officials of the Liberty company.

Shannon, Ga.—The new plant of the Southern Brighton Mills is now operating full time, night and day. It has 25,000 spindles and 24 looms making tire fabric. Robert A. Morgan is agent; W. E. Rambow, superintendent.

W. A. Hadaway, overseer of carding; R. B. Hunt, overseer spinning, winding and warping; J. F. Wright, overseer weaving and twisting; Mims Harris, overseer cloth room; J. E. Moore, master mechanic; J. L. Jolly, yard foreman.

Florence, Ala.—J. T. Flagg, treasurer of Gardiner-Warring Company, announces that all machinery used in their former plant at Amsterdam, N. Y., is crated and ready to be shipped to Florence as soon as sufficient housing space is provided. Including the local property, the assets of the company will total more than \$500,000.

The Cherry Cotton Mills, of Florence, entire output will be bought, it is thought, by the Gardiner-Warring Company, and manufactured into a finished product.

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Lowell, N. C.—The Art Cloth Mills will in the future be known as Judson Mills, No. 3, it was announced.

B. E. Geer, head of the two Judson plans in Greenville, is also head of the plant here. No other changes except that of name are contemplated, Mr. Geer, said.

Asheville, N. C.—The Ray Hosiery Mills, recently organized here, began operations this week. The plant has 50 knitting machines, 10 ribbers, 8 loopers and equipment for dyeing, bleaching and finishing. It will produce mens hosiery, rayon, silk and cotton. C. S. Kinsland is president, W. Y. Frazer, vice-president; C. A. Ricks, secretary and superintendent.

Winder, Ga.—Controlling interest in the Barrow County Cotton Mills here and the Lawrenceville Mills, Lawrenceville, has been sold to B. C. Finney, of Huntsville, Ala. He will be general manager of the new company. The deal is said to involve about \$340,000. It is understood that work of installing looms in the plant at Lawrenceville will start within a short time.

The sale was handled through C. L. Upchurch and Sons, Athens, Ga.

Greenville, S. C.—Sale of the plant of Lullwater Mills, in this city, and resumption of operations along a slightly different line are considered possible within the near future.

A representative of a New York company which manufactures carpets is said to be interested, and has investigated fully the plant here, which has been idle for two or three years. It is said to meet his requirements in a general way, although, of course, new machinery would have to be installed.

Pelham, S. C.—Machinery is now being received for the Enoree Converting Company and will be installed within the near future, it was announced by H. T. Crigler, head of the new concern. The machinery will be in place and operation begun between May 15 and June 1, Mr. Crigler stated.

A number of new houses for operatives are now being built and these will house employees of the new plant. An unoccupied building here will be used for the new concern, the construction of a building there-fore being unnecessary.

Chester, S. C.—Fire in the cotton warehouse of the Baldwin plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills caused heavy damage. There were 1,300 bales in the second compartment of the warehouse and it is thought that the salvage will hardly amount to more than 25 per cent. The loss is covered by insurance.

It is not known what caused the fire, since the warehouse had been packed to capacity with cotton several months ago and the doors locked.

New Officers of Georgia Association

The Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, in convention in Atlanta last week, elected the following officers: W. H. Hightower, Thomaston, president; T. M. Forbes, Atlanta, secretary; J. J. Scott, Scottdale, treasurer; C. W. Cheers, Atlanta, treasurer.

New member of the board of directors are N. E. Elas, Atlanta; Robert White, Athens; M. M. Bryan, Fitzgerald; P. M. McKenny, Columbus; J. A. Cheatham, Griffin. W. D. Anderson, of Macon, is chairman of the board.

Spinners To Meet Hines

All spinners of carded yarns have been invited to meet with Walker D. Hines, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute at a conference to be held at the Chamber of Commerce in Charlotte on May 4.

The committee in charge of the meeting has made it plain that all mills making carded yarns are urged to have a representative at the meeting, whether they hold membership in the Institute or not, and that there will be no solicitation of membership among those who attend.

It is expected that the meeting will result in the formation of a Carded Yarn Spinners group of the Textile Institute, organized along lines similar to the groups of wide and narrow sheeting manufacturers that have already been organized.

Leading carded spinners in the South are expected at the meeting and the importance of group organization to handle the problems of the spinners is being emphasized as being of extreme importance at this time.

New Dyestuff Reported

Minneapolis, Minn. — Discovery and successful manufacture of a dye unlike any other dye being produced in the world in a plant in Burlington, N. D., has been placed on the market, according to a business review of a Minneapolis bank.

The new dye known as Dakalite is cheaply manufactured from waste of lignite coal, billions of tons which

is found in Western North Dakota. The minerals dye or color base is in brown shades and is being used more extensively as a wood stain.

Competing material, the review states, is now imported largely from Germany, at a much higher cost

than the price at which the North Dakota product can be sold in the home market. "That it can compete abroad is shown by the fact that it already has been sold in England, China and New Zealand," the review states.

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"Present productive capacity of the Burlington plant is one ton of the powered dye in an eight-hour shift.

New N. C. Labor Law

Raleigh, N. C. —The Child Welfare Commission passed a resolution authorizing E. F. Carter, executive secretary, to enforce the 1927 Child Labor Act as interpreted by Attorney General Dennis G. Brummitt, at a meet of the commission here in the office of the chairman, Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, Commissioner of Public Welfare.

The Attorney-General interpreted the new law to mean that children between 14 and 16 years of age could not work more than eight hours a day if they had not completed the fourth grade in school. Children who have completed the fourth grade may work the full 10 hours allowed by a previous child labor law under the ruling. In this ruling he reversed the informal opinion of Assistant Attorney General Frank Nash that children between 14 and 16 years who had not completed the fourth grade could not work at all, and those who had completed it could work only eight hours a day.

Read in England.

The North Carolina State Child Welfare Commission,
Raleigh, N. C., April 13, 1927.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

My Dear Mr. Clark:

I experienced a rather interesting surprise in opening our mail today to find a clipping from the Southern Textile Bulletin under date of March 17, 1927, giving the published report of children employed in North Carolina as carried in this issue of your publication.

The surprise I may advise was the fact that it was a request for a copy of our biennial report from Oxford, England.

Many favorable comments have been received from the States.

Very truly yours,

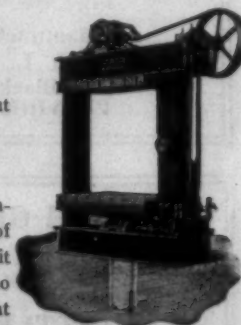
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Harris Stresses Value Of Textile Institute

(Continued from Page 19)

meeting may be the beginning of an awakened interest on the part of our cotton manufacturers. I wonder if we are not missing a good bet by our seeming indifference to what might be made the greatest asset within the standpoint of the future of textiles in Georgia.

Fairbanks-Morse Takes Over Fairbanks Scale Business

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., of Chicago, has taken over the scale business of the Fairbanks Company, of New York, it was officially announced.

In 1916 Fairbanks-Morse purchased E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., with its scale factories at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and East Moline, Ill. The Fairbanks Company of New York, however, held the distributing rights for Fairbanks scales in the Eastern and Southern portions of the United States and abroad. The present transaction, therefore, gives Fairbanks-Morse complete control of the manufacturing and distribution of Fairbanks scales.

A scale manufacturing plant at Birmingham, England, as well as the London sales agency and all other

sales agencies throughout the world are included in the deal.

The history of Fairbanks scales, which began with the invention of the platform scale by Thaddeus Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., in 1830, is one of the most interesting developments in American business. Previous to the invention of the platform scale, all weighing had been done with the old-fashioned steel-yard.

From this primitive contrivance, the platform scale, in a multitude of styles and sizes has been developed into an indispensable part of the equipment of almost every business; making possible the weighing of extremely small objects up to those weighing hundreds of thousands of pounds.

As a result of this early development, E. & T. Fairbanks & Co. was organized. In 1858 they sent Mr. Greenleaf and C. H. Morse to Chicago to establish an agency under the name of Fairbanks & Greenleaf, for the distribution of Fairbanks scales in the Western territory. In 1871 the name of the firm was changed to Fairbanks, Morse & Co., when C. H. Morse took charge of the business. As the company grew, it acquired manufacturing plants at Beloit, Wis., Indianapolis, Ind., and Three Rivers, Mich. It is well known as a large manufacturer of Diesel engines, electric motors, pumping equipment, home light and

water outfits, wind mills, coaling stations, railroad stand pipes, etc. The Fairbanks Company of New York will continue to manufacture valves and sundry other products at Binghamton, N. Y., and wheel barrows and industrial trucks at Rome, Ga.

Department of Agriculture Finds Many Uses for Cotton in Homes

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Agriculture calls attention to the fact that many important navy goods are made of cotton, and that individuals could save money by going back to that product of the Southern farm.

"Many of the effects gained by using silk or wool upholstery and curtain materials can be had from less expensive cotton fabrics," the government experts assert.

"For instance, the living room and dining rooms may be large rooms, with heavy formal furniture. Dignified, rich looking draperies are needed, and dark, substantial upholstery.

Cotton velour, velveteen, cotton damask and corduroy are suitable fabrics for either upholstery or curtains. To relieve the monotony of single-toned fabrics, a number of figured cotton materials with dignified patterns and subdued colors are available at moderate prices. Cre-

tonnes printed in crewel work designs and toile de jouy are examples."

The Department of Agriculture goes into elaborate detail in its campaign for more general use of cotton.

"For the simple living room denim comes in small fancy weaves and new interesting patterns; it is made especially for furniture coverings and door draperies," it points out.

"Monk's cloth is another heavy, durable, inexpensive drapery with an interesting basket weave. It may be considered for couch covers, portieres, and also for bedspreads for boys or for the sleeping porch.

"For use at large windows it may be decorated with bright colored wood embroidery. Cretonne window curtains may be used to relieve rooms having plain denim or Monk's cloth upholstery or portieres.

"Ginghams, printed zephyrs or percales, Japanese crepe, cotton suitings, and unbleached muslin are among the best materials for window curtains in the various service rooms—kitchen, bath room, breakfast nook, sun room, or in halls.

"These fabrics launder well, and are not ordinarily injured by rain, dust, or kitchen fumes. Cotton fabrics are used almost universally in bed rooms, and in the nursery for curtains and door draperies, as well as for spreads, box covers, bureau scarfs, and furniture slips.

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**SLATER AND SONS TO ERECT
MILL AT GREENVILLE**

S. Slater and Sons, of Webster, Mass., will erect a 30,000 spindle mill at Greenville, definite announcement to this effect having come through J. E. Sirrine & Co. The mill will have 700 looms on broadcloths and sateens and will be located at Marietta just outside Greenville. Further details of the company's plans, will be announced next week.

S. Slater and Sons is one of the oldest manufacturing concerns in America, the original company having begun business in 1793, and now operate a large mill at Webster.

**Streakiness of Woven and
Knitted Fabrics From
Rayon**

The causes of the streakiness that is sometimes found in rayon fabrics that are woven or knitted from the fiber are of two kinds, physical and chemical. The chemical reason for the streakiness of these fabrics is the presence of foreign substances that have not been removed from the fibers due to insufficient washing, these impurities arising in the manufacture of the rayon or from the after-treatment of the fiber. Such instances of streaky fabrics are very rare today due to the reason that manufacturers are taking extreme care in making their products.

The streakiness of rayon fabrics is however much more frequently due to physical irregularities in the fiber. In this connection the following factors play an important role. First the size of the particles of the cellulose, and this refers to be sure to their absolute magnitude; second, the arrangement of the particles with respect to each other and the distribution of the interme-

diate binding substance; third, the surface of the fiber, and fourth the presence of capillaries, cracks, etc.

The absolute size of the particles can be maintained constant in the manufacturing process by selecting pulp of uniform quality and by carrying out the mercerization and preliminary ripening (in viscose making) in a regular manner. Irregular distribution of the cellulose particles in the fibers results from the use of different kinds of pulp which have been mechanically manners, after the admixture of various fillers for the formation of the thread and after insufficient filtering of the spinning solution.

The presence of capillaries is due to the presence of air bubbles during the formation of the fiber. Repeated moistening and drying play an important role in this connection. Both processes also affect in a very strong degree the ageing of the fiber. Repeated swelling and contraction ages the fiber, the particles structure becomes denser and on the other hand larger cracks are formed which means irregularities and diminution of the active surface.—Milliard's Textilberchite.

**National Sulfur Orange G
Conc.**

Dyers of cotton yarn and cotton piece-goods will be interested in National Sulfur Orange G Conc., an addition to the extensive line of National's sulfur dyes. This new product possesses good fastness to light and washing, especially when after-treated with copper sulfate, has excellent solubility, dyes level, and has other good properties that will commend it to the serious consideration of all engaged in coloring cotton, not only for self shades, but in combination with other sulfur dyes for the production of browns, tans, etc.

Owing to its marked solubility it will be found particularly useful for piece-goods dyeing in jigs and continuous dyeing machines as well as for raw stock and yarn in all types of modern pressure dyeing apparatus.

Product samples and full technical data are procurable from any of the branch offices of the National upon request.

A Correction.

The following letter from D. R. Senn, superintendent of the Enter-

prise Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga., is self-explanatory:

"In making your report of the convention held in Atlanta you quote the writer as saying that he docked the help for bad work and paid a bonus for good work. Wish to say that this is in error. We do not believe in docking or paying a bonus. I do not know the fellow who said this but I do remember it, because he was sitting just behind me, and I remember that the spinner made the statement and his superintendent had something to say about it, too."

Comparative Tests On Cotton

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has recently published the Results of Spinning Tests on Standard Indian Cottons.

The complete reports covers many of the varieties of cotton grown in India regardless of whether the total grown or the variety was of commercial importance or not. For comparative purposes two lots of American cotton, one Mississippi and the other Texas, were processed at the same time.

The results on three of the types produced in largest quantities and the two American cottons are shown in the accompanying table. The general results follow rather closely with what would be expected from previous tests and mill practice. The Punjab $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch was slightly stronger and more regular than the Texas $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch but the Texas cotton was about 3.5 per cent less wasty. The Mississippi 1-1 $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch was superior to the Surat 1 $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch in strength and per cent waste and practically equal in per cent irregularity.

Kind of Cotton	—Indian—			—American—	
	Surat	Punjab	Punjab	Miss.	Texas
Staple length	1 1/16	$\frac{3}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1/16-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-1 1/16	7/8
Counts actual	19.2	19.07	19.98	19.5	19.8
Twist actual	18.2	18.51	20.1	18.8	16.6
Waste Percentages					
Picker room	5.45	7.52	9.07	4.1	5.0
Card room	7.63	10.37	10.7	7.4	8.3
Spinning room	0.6	.783	.82	.6	1.3
Total	13.03	17.72	19.4	11.8	14.1
Spinning Details					
Front roll diam.—inches	7/8	7/8	7/8	1	7/8
Front roll speed	178.6	181.5	180.66	158.6	181.0
Breaking strength	85.73	64.55	98.42	94.1	60.0
Single thread irreg. per cent ..	9.916	12.95	8.02	10.0	14.4
Single thread stretch per cent ..	4.93	5.68	6.3	5.2	4.2
Process—Creighton opener—3 processes picking, card, 2 process, drawing, slubber, intermediate, fine single hank roving.					

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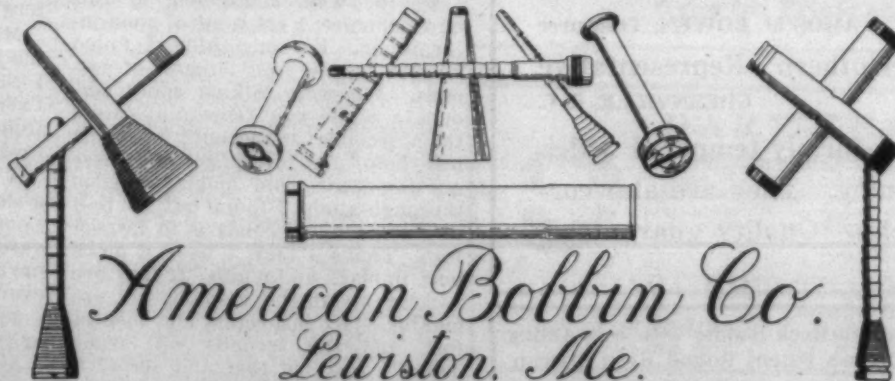
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Over Twenty-two Years Experience

Weavers Discuss Cloth Grading

(Continued from Page 14)

was had). Eight; all right, those that put it in firsts, sit down. (Vote was had). (None.) That get that piece, all of them did.

No. 17, stand up those that graded it. (Vote was had.) Eleven; those that put it in first sit down. (Vote was had). Ten, one put it in second.

No. 18, all that inspected that piece, stand up. (Vote was had). Nine; all those that put it in firsts sit down please. (Vote was had). Eight put it in firsts.

Now gentlemen, I want some discussion now upon anything you want to talk about, but before I go into that, I had Mr. Gregg send out some questionnaires, and I have some thirty-five back, and if you would be interested in some questions, I am going to give you a synopsis of them. It is not going to be tiresome; it will take a few minutes, and then we will go into any discussion of your problems.

"As to manufacturing do you inspect on folders, yes or no." Three inspected on folders, and thirty-two did not. Some people might say people don't inspect on folders, but three did.

"Do you inspect on machines?" Yes, 22. No, 12.

"Do you inspect on table by hand?" Yes, 20; no, 14.

"Do you inspect on both sides?" Yes, 6; no, 28.

Some of you other gentlemen might have your questionnaires in pockets and I would be glad to have them, but I cannot get them in this list.

The next question, "Yards inspected on folder per hour." Well, there wasn't but three reported on that and the high was 3569 yards per hour—that's running them through isn't it?—and 1300 yards per hour, an average of 2323.

By the way, gentlemen, in this questionnaire, I got a lot of good information. For one thing, I found how to reduce your amount of seconds. We were talking about seconds a while ago. One mill raised their seconds on account of using less help, but after getting these questionnaires, and making a good thorough study, I found out the best way to reduce seconds is to inspect fast. That's a fact; I have it down here in black and white, "If they are kicking about the amount you are making, start inspecting and inspect fast, and the seconds will come down." Just try that and see if it won't come out all right. I don't know how it will stay there.

"Yards inspected by machines per hour." Now you would be surprised at the variation and amount of the speed difference mills run their inspecting machines. The high speed was 2100 yards, and the lowest 250, an average of 1136 yards per hour.

"Yards inspected by hand per hour." The high was 1970. I want you to listen to this; I want you to substantiate this. The low was 290 yards with an average of 983. Is the mill represented here?

MEMBER: We figured it. Am I high?

THE CHAIRMAN: You are just about twice as high as the average.

A MEMBER: I will say this, Mr. Brown, we are running 2000 looms, you might say, 1000 day and 1000 night, and we run that cloth in the day time; we run about 400,000 yards a week. I didn't get those figures up, but we realize we are inspecting very fast, and we double inspect for that reason, so as to be sure and catch it—so that two men will catch it.

THE CHAIRMAN: This gentleman explains he double inspects. You mean you have two girls work at the same time? (Laughter.)

MEMBER: No, one girl looks at it, and cuts out the bad places, and turns it over to the grader, and after the grader has finished with that piece of goods it then goes to the head inspector, and she goes through it again, and if she finds and defects she hands it out to the overseer to see. Frankly, if we had the room and another folder, I would work more.

Question No. 8: "In figuring your percent of seconds, do you include in same all pieces under forty yards?" Some people talk about seconds, and one says, "I include all of mine, and that other fellow don't include short lengths of his." Twenty-nine say they do include all short lengths in their percent of seconds, and five don't include their short lengths in the amounts of seconds.

A MEMBER: Let's get a vote on that right here.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right. Every man here that does not include his short lengths in his seconds, please stand, one representative from each mill.

A MEMBER: Read that again.

THE CHAIRMAN: Every man here that does not include in his seconds stand. In other words, they separate everything under forty yards please the two, their per cent of seconds so much, and their per cent of short lengths so much.

MR. McABEE: That would divide me just a little bit. I can't stand and I can. I can count anything under twenty yards as seconds but anything over twenty I would count as firsts.

A MEMBER: I would like to make a statement. The American Spinning Company places everything under 40 yards in seconds whether it is good or bad. We figure our seconds as everything from 40 yards down.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is the case of the majority of mills. Now then, I asked the question of what per cent of short lengths was from one to ten yards. Now the highest on that was 3.3 per cent; the lowest was one tenth of 1 per cent, but on an average of 34 reporting there was one-half of 1 per cent of their goods ran from one to ten yards. These were all short lengths we are talking about; practically every mill calls them seconds.

Now then, from ten to twenty yard lengths, the highest was 3.15 per cent and the least was two tenths of 1 per cent, an average of .56 of 1 per cent.

On twenty to thirty yards shorts, the highest was 6 per cent and the

least one tenth of 1 per cent, with an average of 1.17 per cent.

On twenty to forty, the highest was 5.21, and the lowest three-tenths of 1 per cent, with an average of 1.02 per cent.

From thirty to forty, the highest was 1.32 per cent and the least .02 of 1 per cent, with an average of .39 of 1 per cent.

Gentlemen, you will notice there that up to the thirty yard length it has been running pretty high. One man reported that, and said he could not get here today. Why his short lengths run that way, I don't know. He did not explain, but those high's were all reported from one mill.

A MEMBER: Mr. Brown, is that the per cent of seconds that was in short lengths, or is that the per cent of the production of the mill?

THE CHAIRMAN: That is the per cent of the production of the mill. Now why he should cut his cloth—he may have had some peculiar condition there that justified him doing it and he didn't mind cutting it out, for that mill used the goods in manufactures, it was interested in.

I will read those averages out so you will keep them fresh in your mind.

From 1 to 10, about an average of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent of total production. A little over $\frac{1}{2}$ from 10 to 20.

Nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent from 20 to 30, and about 1 per cent from 20 to 40.

A little less than $\frac{1}{2}$ from 30 to 40. I did not ask how much seconds they made; I thought some man might not want to give that.

Now question 10. "If you had a piece of goods, 60 yards in length, with one defect sufficient to make it seconds, would you let it go as seconds, or would you cut it in two pieces of first class shorts?" Fourteen said they would and 13 said they would not, so it is pretty equally divided. That depends a good deal where your bad place was, in your piece, whether you would cut it or not.

Now, gentlemen, I asked for questions to be asked. I will see if there are any questions here we want to discuss. Some gentleman is asking about fancy goods here, but this is purely for plain goods, so we won't take up any time on that.

One fellow asked this question, which is a little out of our line. "Does anyone use corn starch with no compound for sizing?" I want to answer that question for that gentleman. If you do, please hold up your hands. Now as a rather big mill asked that question; somebody is thinking about it. It says, "Does anyone use corn starch with no compound for sizing?" Maybe they ran across some compound that was so near no compound that they got out of it one day and tried it without it and got along. Did any of you ever try that? (Laughter.)

MR. BLACK: Mr. Chairman, I think he should have defined his question a little more, particularly because there are some mills that do not buy the same kind of compound, but you might say are using a compound of their own manufacture. Now, I believe, if you will call for a discussion on that, you

will find out there are quite a few mills making their own compound, which does not include as many ingredients as those that are offered generally in the market.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Black, I thank you very much, but I promised to be back home by 9 o'clock tonight, and should we get on that subject, we wouldn't get home until morning, but you all think about that.

This fellow in that mill, I don't know why he asked that question, I have never been in the mill, but I understand it is one of the best run plants in South Carolina, I don't know whether he is using corn starch without any compound or not.

MR. LOCKMAN: Mr. Chairman, I made an experiment one day making sizing with corn starch without any compound but it was not satisfactory.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Lockman. Anybody else ever run out of compound one day? (Laughter.) Anybody else ever tried that experiment? Here is one fellow asked as to the advisability of putting one piece of doubtful cloth with every bale of firsts to reduce his seconds. I don't know what he means. It is doubtful, the advisability of putting one piece of doubtful cloth with every bale of firsts to reduce seconds. Mr. Gibson, get up there and draw four or five men out on that.

MR. GIBSON: I would like to have Mr. King tell us something about that. We used to fuss quite a bit about seconds.

MR. KING: I personally don't think it best to put anything doubtful in a bale of cloth today and I would be afraid to do it.

MR. GIBSON: Some of you cloth room men get up over there.

MR. MAHAFFEY: I would say that I consider it a risky piece of business. It is like the gentleman says here, if you do that, you might get by with it sometimes, but you are taking a chance. I don't think we should do that.

MR. GIBSON: Mr. Bates, we would like to hear from you.

MR. BATES: I don't believe in putting anything in that is doubtful, because we let enough get in anyway that we don't see.

A MEMBER: I would like to ask how we expect to establish a standard if we are going to risk a risky piece of cloth as firsts.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, that question was asked, and I asked it. What we are here for, as near as we can, is to standardize our grading, and for my part, I don't think it would be proper; we want to standardize as near as we can.

Now, then, here is another question. (Reading.) "Do branded or ticketed goods going to the retail trade require a more rigid inspection than goods not ticketed or branded?"

MR. BLACK: There was one expression just now that kind of struck me, and I would like to get it off. Most people would infer from statements made that it is a very good idea to take advantage of a

(Continued on Page 31)

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-H-		Fred'k Vitor & Achells	24
Hart Products Corp.	—	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	—
H. & B. American Machine Co.	14	-W-	
Hollingsworth, J. D.	—	Washburn Printing Co.	43
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	32	Washburn	25
Howard-Hickory Co.	—	Watts, Ridley & Co.	37
Hunt, Rodney Machine Co.	35	Wellington, Sears & Co.	36
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	—	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	—
-I-		White, Fred H.	12
International Salt Co., Inc.	—	Whitin Machine Works	—
-J-		Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	24
Jacobs, E. H. & Co.	—	Wickwire-Spencer Steel Corp.	—
-K-		Williams, J. H. Co.	42
Kaunagraph Co.	—	Wilts Veneer Co.	34
Keever Starch Co.	—	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
Kenilworth Inn	35	Woods, T. B. Sons Co.	—
		Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	36

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Weavers Discuss Cloth Grading

(Continued from Page 29)

buyer provided he don't kick about it. Now, I think, brethren or gentlemen—if you will allow me to call you brethren—the South is just in its infancy, you might say, and that is why at these meetings that we meet to bring our production up to the highest standard. It has only been a few years since we were told we could not manufacture goods to compete with the Northern mills. And you know there was from one-eighth to one-half cent difference in the price of Northern goods and Southern manufactured goods. Now, in our cloth rooms, and in the manufacture of our cotton goods, it does not make any difference what it is. I think we should have one standard, first quality.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, our time is up. I don't know that we could have had a more fitting close than Mr. Black's appeal to us to stand back of our goods and make it better. That is what these meetings are for, is to get a standardization of grading. I think we have been benefited by coming here, and seeing the cloth and discussing it with each other, and I want to thank each and everyone of you for your attendance at the morning session and for your attendance at the afternoon session. If there are no further announcements to be made.

MR. BARNES (interrupting): Don't forget my question.

THE CHAIRMAN: One gentleman asked here, Mr. Barnes, is it possible to make a tape selvage on a three-harness piece of goods without putting tape motion on? Has anybody any experience about that?

MR. GIBBONS: Mr. Wood might tell us about that, if he is present, or E. A. Franks could tell us. (Neither responded.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any announcements to be made?

MR. GREGG: Only one thing I would say is, I wish you gentlemen would write to Kenilworth Inn, Biltmore or Asheville, it doesn't make any difference, as they receive mail addressed to both places, and make your reservations for the annual meeting this summer, which will be the 17th and 18th of June, and if you wish to room with someone there while you attend this meeting, please give his name also, so that they can set aside a room for you and be sure to get with the man you want to room with, provided you do not want a single room. We will have special rates at this meeting, so be sure to specify you are going to be there the 17th and 18th to attend the Southern Textile meeting, then you will get the benefit of the special rate. Tell everybody you see about it, as we want to get just as big a crowd at Asheville, Kenilworth Inn, as we can. I am sure we are going to have a good meeting. A meeting that will interest everyone who attends; so be sure and make your reservations.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, I wish to thank you again, and all of you that want to see this cloth further please come around there. You

have the rest of the afternoon to see it.

At this time the meeting adjourned.

Among Those Present.

Among those who attended the Weavers' Meeting in Spartanburg were:

Alexander, J. C., Salesman, Corn Products Refining Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Alexander, Jas. M., Supt., Courtney Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C.
 Allen, M. G., Overseer Weaving, Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.
 Andrews, L. V., Supt., Edna Cotton Mill, Reidsville, N. C.
 Ashworth, Geo. R., V.-Pres., Ashworth Bros., Inc., Fall River, Mass.
 Atkinson, L. C., Pres., Textile Specialty Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 Bagwell, R. F., Supt., D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C.
 Baker, B. C., Overseer Carding, Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.
 Baker, J. H., Cloth Room, Hartwell Mills, Hartwell, Ga.
 Baker, H. W., Acme Harness and Reed Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Ballew, A., Weaver, Grendel Mill No. 2, Greenwood, S. C.
 Barber, T. I., Williamston, S. C.
 Barnes, Cliff, Overseer Weaving, Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
 Bates, J. M., Overseer Cloth Room, Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.
 Becknell, W. W., Supt., Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Benson, W. B., Overseer Weaving, Wallace Mill, Jonesville, S. C.
 Bevil, S. H., Overseer Weaving, Orr Mill, Anderson, S. C.
 Bishop, C. W., Overseer Weaving, Saxon Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Bishop, O. E., Overseer Weaving, Converse, S. C.
 Black, W. A., Supt., Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Blackwell, I. D., Jackson Mill No. 2, Wellford, S. C.
 Blanton, C., Cloth Room Overseer, Consolidated Textile Corp., Shelby, N. C.
 Bobo, J. L., Overseer Weaving, Anderson Mill, Anderson, S. C.
 Booker, L. R., Textile Teacher, Clemson College, S. C.
 Bolt, A. D., Overseer Weaving, Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Briggs, A. F., Supt., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.
 Brigman, C. C., Supt., Lancaster Cotton Mill No. 2, Lancaster, S. C.
 Brown, A. A., Carder, D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C.
 Brown, L. L., Supt., Clifton Mfg. Co., Clifton, S. C.
 Burrell, J. L., Overseer Cloth Room, Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.
 Busbee, A. L., Supply Clerk, Woodside Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Cain, C. W., Supt., Excelsior Mills, Union, S. C.
 Campbell, D. F., Student, Clemson College, S. C.
 Campfield, E. W., Overseer Cloth Room, Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.
 Cannon, A. L., Overseer Weaving, Whitney Mills, Whitney, S. C.
 Cannon, J. M., Supt., Easley Mill, Easley, S. C.
 Cantrell, E. L., Overseer Weaving, Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.

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Cheatham, R. J., Associate Professor, Weaving and Designing, Clemson College, S. C.
Clark, David, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
Clark, J. C., Overseer Cloth Room, Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
Cloninger, L. J., Overseer Weaving, Spencer Mountain Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
Cobb, J. H., Cloth Room Overseer, Victor-Monaghan Co., Walhalla, S. C.
Coker, W. T., Jr., Student, Clemson College, S. C.
Colvert, L. G., Overseer Weaving, Clifton Mfg. Co., Clifton, S. C.
Corn, G. W., Overseer Weaving, Spencer Mills, Spindale, N. C.
Cosgrove, C. H., Sales Agent, Alemite Lubricator Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Crow, D. J., Weaver, Easley Mill No. 3, Liberty, S. C.
Crow, J. S., Overseer Weaving, Greenwood, S. C.
Cudd, J. C., Supt., Wallace Mfg. Co., Jonesville, S. C.
Culbertson, W. J., Overseer Weaving, Woodside Mill, Fountain Inn, S. C.
Culbertson, E. R., Sales Engineer, S. K. F., Industries, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
Dean, Geo. A., Mgr., A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
Decker, F. A., V.-Pres., Textile Specialty Co., Inc., Greensboro, N. C.
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Dillard, R. D., Cloth Room Overseer, Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C.
Doggett, W. F., Supt., Cowpens Mill, Cowpens, S. C.
Drew, T. C., Jr., Night Asst. Supt., Clifton Mfg. Co., Converse, S. C.
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Einstein, Max, Sou. Agt., Standard Chemical Products, Inc., and Alfred Suter, Textile Engineer, Hoboken, N. J.
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Garrison, A. F., Supt., Hartwell Mills No. 1, Hartwell, Ga.
Gibson, W. H., Jr., Supt. and Mgr., Aileen Mills, Biscoe, N. C.
Giler, C. W., Overseer Cloth Room, Manville-Jenckes Co., High Shoals, N. C.
Gilstrap, Claude, Weaver, Hartwell Mill No. 1, Hartwell, Ga.
Goeller, H. S., Salesman, Stein, Hall & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Graham, J. A., Supt., Spencer Mtn. Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
Gray, W. H., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Clemson College, S. C.
Gregg, J. M., Sec., Southern Textile Association, Charlotte, N. C.
Greer, Jas. A., Sou. Mgr., American

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Gregory, W. W., Overseer Cloth Room, Aragon-Baldwin Mill, Whitmire, S. C.
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Hames, J. W., Supt., Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
Hammond, W. E., Supt., Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.
Hanna, G. V., Overseer Weaving, Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.
Hanna, M. L., Student, Clemson College, S. C.
Harrill, H. F., Overseer Weaving, Chadwick-Hoskins No. 5, Pineville, N. C.
Harris, Carl R., Asst. Supt., Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
Harris, Jack, Jr., McLeod Leather Belting Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Haskins, L. L., Sou. Rep., Akron Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.
Henderson, J. E., Overhauler, Martel Mills, Inc.
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Iler, Harry B., L. R. Wattles & Co., Greenville, S. C.
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 Taylor, C. D., Sales Agt., National Ring Traveler Co., Gaffney, S. C.
 Thomas, Mrs. Ethel, Associate Mgr., American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Charlotte, N. C.
 Thomas, E. H., Overseer Weaving, Graniteville Mfg. Co., Graniteville, S. C.
 Thomas, S. C., Moreland Sizing Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Thomason, C. B., Salesman, Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
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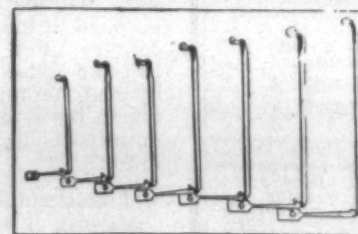
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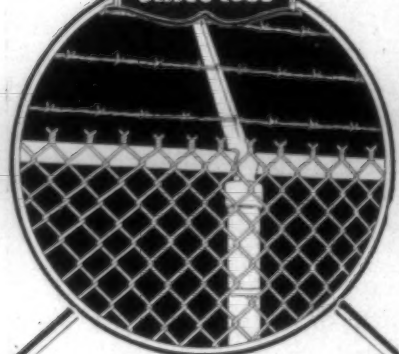
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American Spinning Co., Green-
ville, S. C.

Willis, H. H., Cotton Technologist,
Clemson College, S. C.
Witherspoon, George, Mgr., Spartan
Sizing Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
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Congressman Free Scores Federal Council of Churches

(Reprint from Manufacturers
Record.)

BECAUSE the so-called Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has constantly sought to influence legislation by most unwise propaganda, and has sought to develop pacifism and oppose preparedness, and because it has claimed to represent 20,000,000 Protestants in this country, the Manufacturers Record has often criticized that organization and pointed out that it does not represent as large a number of people as it claims, and that some of the leading denominations of the country have absolutely refused in any way whatever to be affiliated with it.

We believe that that organization is a direct injury to the country as a whole and to the religion of the churches which it claims to represent. That organization has been active in many directions in seeking to influence Congress and to influence the churches of the land in a way that we regard as extremely inimical to the best interests of this country. For that reason we publish the following statements made by Hon. Arthur M. Free, of California, in the House of Representatives in introducing the subjoined resolution:

"I realize that there is but little possibility of securing any action on my resolution relative to the charges brought in the magazine Patches against the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America at this session of Congress, but I do feel that by the introduction of the resolution I may bring about a study of the matter by the churches of the country prior to the opening of the next session of Congress.

"From time to time the members of Congress have received communications on all sorts of legislative matters from the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, which organization consistently claims to represent in excess of twenty million church people in the United States.

"Some of the representations made by this council do not seem to me to be in harmony with representations made to me by various church organizations through the United States. This was particularly impressed upon me when a communication was presented by the American Civil Liberties Union to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, of which I am a member, asking for a hearing on behalf of that organization, and other organizations, including the Federal

Council of the Churches of Christ in America, on the so-called Deportation Bill H. R. 3774.

"I had understood that the churches generally favored that bill and was utterly surprised to find that a representative of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America appeared in opposition to certain provisions which provided that an alien sentenced to imprisonment for a term of one year or more in a penitentiary should be deported and objected to the provisions providing for deportation in case the cumulative sentences of an alien amounted to as much as eighteen months.

"These activities on the part of the Federal Council have been, to say the least, confusing to members of Congress, a majority of whom themselves are members of some church.

"The Federal Council officials should not only answer the charges set forth in the article in Patches referred to in my resolution, but make clear their relations with the great body of church members.

"I would prefer to have this situation cleared up within the churches so that the members of Congress will be advised whether it is the intention of church members to permit the Federal Council to go into national and international politics as spokesman for them on matters not of a religious or moral character. Otherwise I will press my resolution for passage in the next session of Congress."

The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, there has appeared in a magazine known as Patches, published at Philadelphia, most serious charges against the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; and

"Whereas, it is set forth in these charges that representatives of the council are falsely claiming to speak for 20,000,000 church members in supporting or opposing important legislation pending before Congress; and

"Whereas, it is charged that 'the Federal Council and its affiliated and co-operating organizations' have an annual budget of about a million dollars; and

"Whereas, representatives of the council are appearing frequently before committees of the Congress; and

"Whereas, it is of vital interest to the House of Representatives and the committees thereof to be advised regarding the influences and connections of organizations and representatives of such organiza-

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tions seeking to influence legislation; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to invite the officials of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America to submit an answer to the charges, and that the publishers and editor of the magazine Patches and the authors of the charges be invited to submit evidence in support of the charges made, as follows:

"1. That the Federal Council of Churches is attempting to take charge of affairs of the civil government and is continually adding to its program of the attempted management of affairs, which are distinctly non-religious and outside of the missions of the church as most members see it. The writers believe it is undermining the teachings of Christ and the Constitutional policy of the United States for the separation of the State and the Church.

"2. That the group that controls the Federal Council of Churches is falsely claiming to represent twenty million members of the Christian churches in national and international affairs. That it is in no way a representative body, as will be shown by its constitution and the manner of selecting its controlling committees.

"3. That the Federal Council of Churches is co-operating with and frequently working under the direction of radical groups. The same radical groups are affiliated with the Third Internationale, which is seeking to destroy all churches and to stifle all religion.

"4. That from its inception the Federal Council has combated every measure of adequate defense for the nation. It carried on a campaign against preparedness, even when the country was being drawn into the World War. The Federal Council is regularly co-operating with organizations which refused to support the government when it was in the great conflict.

"5. That among the leaders of the Federal Council are men who are also active and influential directors in many radical subversive organizations. The left wing, or more radical element, in the Federal Council is exerting an ever increasing influence.

"6. That every effort to strengthen the laws for the exclusion of undesirable immigrants from this country has been opposed by the Federal Council. In this it has acted under the direction of the American Civil Liberties Union, which boasts of its radicalism.

"7. That the Federal Council, when the League of Nations covenant was pending before the Senate, insisted that the twenty million church members were demanding that the United States should join the league. This will be substantiated by official reports of the council.

"8. That the Federal Council, directed by a group of high-priced international lawyers, succeeded in convincing the Senate that the great body of church members was demanding that the United States adhere to the World Court covenant. In this campaign Elihu Root and George W. Wickersham were prom-

inent and assumed the role of church leaders.

"9. That the controlling group of the Federal Council favors the complete cancellation of the foreign debt and is only waiting for an opportune moment to mobilize the organization behind such a program.

"10. That the final objective of the controlling group of the Federal Council is a united, or State Church, with power to deal with all political and economic questions, even to the tariff. This statement will be supported by official documents of the council.

"11. The entire program of the Federal Council is contrary to the teachings of Christ and is paganism under the guise of Christianity, according to a multitude of devout church members.

"12. That the controlling group has at its command, through the Federal Council and its affiliated and co-operating organizations, an annual budget of about a million dollars; be it further

"Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be directed to report to the House whether or not this is a subject for further investigation and recommendation to the House."

Editorial notes from the February 26, 1927, issue of Patches, published by Patches Publishing Company, Inc., Philadelphia:

"Herewith is presented the first of a series of articles discussing the powerful intervention of a great religious organization in the public affairs of this country. As the result of patient inquiry by two reputable and experienced writers, the political activities of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America will be impartially and adequately revealed.

"The investigators declare that that body is violating the fundamental American doctrine of separation of Church and State; that it conducts persistent propaganda in behalf of pacifism and internationalism and against defensive preparedness; that it seeks to influence both foreign and domestic legislative branches of the government; that it is undemocratic in its organization and in its methods, having no warrant to speak for the 20,000,000 church members it ostensibly represents; and that it is used as a facade behind which operate various groups of radicals and revolutionaries.

"Among church adherents, as well as among Senators, Representatives and other public officials, there is growing concern over this organized attempt to establish a dominating influence in Governmental affairs by a religious organization, and it is not unlikely that a Congressional inquiry will be demanded."

Spartanburg, S. C. — Receivers of the Spartanburg County Mills are to show cause before W. H. Townsend, presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, next Wednesday, why they should not pay Spartanburg county \$5,000, papers having been served by J. W. Beckness, deputy sheriff.

Receivers of the mills are George W. Norwood, of Greenville and B. C. Fiske of Spartanburg.

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Camden, S. C., Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Cotton Goods

kets continued steady during the week and there was some increase in business in print cloths and sheetings on Friday and Saturday. The effect of the flood in the Mississippi Valley on cotton prices received much attention and the possibilities of higher cotton prices were reflected in more interest on the part of buyers. Some sales of print cloths for delivery in May and June were reported.

Printed goods continued active and business placed by printers showed that these goods were being freely sold. Fine and fancy cotton goods continued in steady demand and many contracts have been reported that call for delivery running into the fall months. Steady sales of broadcloths, voiles, rayon mixtures were noted.

An increase in business in print cloth yarn specialties was reported, and also in the leading staple constructions. The most active number in the staple lines was 64x60s. Good sales for August delivery were reported at 6½ cents, with some sales running into September. Spots in these goods were firm at seven-eighths, which was generally regarded as the price for early shipment.

Good sales of 36-inch, 44x40, 6.15 yard sheetings were reported for June at 5½ cents net. This was also the quotation for spots of the 40x40 square, on which number contracts were quoted at one-eighth. While some had a fair business in sheetings, this market was of 36-inch, 48x40, 5.50 yard at 5½ cents net, in better quantities than recently. Spots of the 36-inch, 56x60, 4.00 yard sold at 8 cents and May at 7 cents net. Quotations on the 37-inch, 48x48, 4.00 yard were reported at 7 to 7½ cents, spot or contract. Some tinged goods had sold under 7 cents. There was business for May in 36-inch 64x48, 3.50 yard at 9½ cents; spots of the 40-inch, 48x48, 2.85 yard sold at 9½ cents, first hands.

A number of mills in the east offer 64x48s plain rayon and cotton goods at 20c but are finding their yardage is not being taken. Others have spots to offer at 19½c and not all that is available is being taken. Mills quoted dobbys at ¼c and 64x52 at 19½c, deliveries commencing in about four weeks. These goods are quieter than they were at the beginning of the current week.

A little business is passing on domestic venetians, the usual cloth wanted being 38-inch 156x64s twoply by single, sold at 26c. The supply is said to be very limited and difficulty experienced in finding small lots. Imported makes have figured very little in the general market.

A little easing in several makes of combed pongees is remarked, the 34-inch 72x100s to be had down to 12½c for spots or contracts, best makes firm at 12½c.

June-July-August deliveries of the 72x80s pajama checks have been sought in a fair sized way at 7½ cents during the past two days. The inquiry has not been general, although in comparison with other poundage prices, current prices on this number are recognized as being low. Most of the underwear houses have not yet had an incentive to operate in a sizable way forward delivery. Spots of the 72x80 are available in first hands at one-half, but the price is not being considered by mills for late contract.

Further light trading is going on in broadcloths at the lower prices which now obtain. Second hands who have sold less finished combed warp sateens than they are satisfied with have been ready to move part of their gray goods accumulations. Nominally they hold their prices firm.

In the Fall River market buying of twills and sateens for delivery up to and including July featured the market. The volume of contracts placed for these constructions was moderate. Wide and narrow prints were in moderate demand only, with spit deliveries the rule. The market expected better business with the strengthening of the cotton market, but as yet this condition is not reflected in the goods market. Sales for the week are estimated at 75,000 pieces.

Contracts of 4.37 sateens have been placed at 10½ during the week, and a fair quantity of spots was picked up at the same figure. Marquisettes and broadcloths have enjoyed a fair call in the fine goods division, with some contracts placed running through June. Contracts were reported placed for 88x44, 9 end reverse twist sateen, at 7½.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s	5½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x64s	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	10
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8½
Brown sheetings, stand.	11
Tickings, 8-oz.	18 a 19½
Denims	14½
Staple ginghams, 27-in.	9
Kid finished cambrics	8½ a 9
Dress ginghams	12½ a 16½
Standard prints	8

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn markets failed to show any increase in buying during the week. The situation appears deadlocked over the price situation. Dealers in this market were quoting lower prices, but spinners quotations were not changed and the latter were not disposed to compete for business at the prices named by dealers. The limited weaving numbers, although both knitters and weavers confined their purchases to small lots. The higher cotton markets failed to have any apparent effect on the market, nor did the lower prices by dealers stimulate buying.

Yarn consumers continued to mark time. There was a good deal of talk of the possibility of the Mississippi floods bringing higher cotton prices, but yarn buyers were inclined to wait further developments rather than to commit themselves to any large business at this time.

Reports from the South indicated that yarn production continues large but that there has been no accumulation of stocks. Spinners are generally busy on orders and few of them have reached the point where they are in urgent need of new business.

The combed yarn situation is reported as satisfactory. Most combed yarn mills have sufficient business on hand to keep them busy for some weeks to come. A moderate amount of new combed business was reported during the week and prices held steady without quotable changes.

Continued efforts of the buyers to bring lower yarn prices have met with little success. Under present conditions, spinners see no justifications for lower prices and an advance in yarn rates is expected to follow and further strengthening of cotton market.

The price list in this market shows a considerable difference from quotations generally made by spinners:

Southern Two-ply Warps.

8s	25
10s	25 1/2
12s	26 1/2
14s	27
16s	28
20s	29
24s	32
26s	33
30s	36
40s	44 1/2
40s ex.	49

Southern Two-ply Skeins.

8s	25
10s	25 1/2
12s	26
14s	27
16s	28
20s	29
24s	31 1/2
26s	33
30s	35
36s	42
40s	44 1/2
40s ex.	49
50s	56
Tinged Carpet	3 and 4ply
White Carpet	3 and 4ply

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s	25
12s	26
14s	27
16s	28
20s	29
24s	31 1/2
26s	32
30s	36
40s	46

Southern Single Skeins.

8s	24 1/2
10s	25
12s	26
14s	27
16s	28
20s	29 1/2
22s	31
24s	32
26s	33
30s	35 1/2

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	24 1/2
10s	25
12s	26
14s	27
16s	28 1/2
18s	29
20s	29 1/2
22s	31
24s	32
26s	33
28s	34
30s	35 1/2
40s	43

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.—Two-ply.

16s	40
20s	41
30s	49
36s	50
40s	53
50s	59
60s	67
70s	79
80s	89

Southern Combed Peeler Cones.

10s	34 1/2
12s	35
14s	36
16s	37
18s	38
20s	39
22s	40 1/2
24s	42
26s	43
28s	44
30s	46
32s	46
34s	48
36s	49
38s	53
40s	54
50s	61
60s	66

Knoxville Mills Report Widespread Demand For Seamless Pointed Heels

James A. Penz, in charge of the New York office, 93 Worth street, of the Knoxville Knitting Mills said recently that the company's new line of pointed-heel hosiery for women had been remarkably well received by the trade. The mills' output is sold up to the middle of June and the spontaneous demand for goods shows a wide field for this style in seamless stockings, Mr. Penz believes.

The Knoxville number is a 280 gauge, rayon-plaited stocking, which retails at \$1. It is made in all popular colors. This construction has given a decided interest to the circular knit division and other manufacturers who have adopted it reported similar success.

Demand for men's popular-priced fancy hose in rayon mixtures continues exceptionally good. Mr. Penz said. The Knoxville mill is concentrating on this price range in men's novelties.—Journal of Commerce.

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For the right man, who can take charge of a small Yarn Mill and who can superintendent operating the machinery, selling its product, buying the cotton and arrange its finances. Apply to Andrew S. Webb, 25th and Reed Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., or J. H. Morgan, Greenville, S. C.

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as overseer weaving, plain or fancy work. Have 12 years' experience as second hand, designer and overseer. Familiar with Draper, Stafford and Crompton looms, leno and art silk work. I am 36 years old, married, and can furnish good references. At present employed, but desire a change. Write L. E. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Belting Salesman Wanted

By well known manufacturer, to travel Southern territory. Splendid opportunity for right man. Give references and experience in first letter. Address R. S., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Immediately, 700 used Roving Cans, 17"x36". Must be in good condition. Address Monticello Cotton Mills, Monticello, Ark.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY Spinning

Gauge 2½ Draper heavy spindles, Whitin base.

Travis 6" thread board wood, band driven, combination builders.

Double roving creel.

21 Fales & Jenks, 240 spindles.

5 Fales & Jenks, 216 spindles.

6 Saco-Petee, 240 spindles.

2 Saco-Petee, 256 spindles.

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No. 1—92 spindles.

No. 2—100 spindles.

No. 3—80 spindles.

No. 4—80 spindles.

No. 5—100 spindles.

No. 6—96 spindles.

No. 7—96 spindles.

No. 8—108 spindles.

All supplies for Atherton pickers such as screen, calender roll, gears, arms, etc.

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Industrial Cotton Mills Company, Inc.
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J. F. White's Address Wanted

Will appreciate information from anyone knowing whereabouts of my husband, L. F. White. Has black hair, brown eyes, height 5 ft. 8 inches. Mrs. J. F. White, Tarboro, N. C.

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If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer carding. Would prefer job where card room is in very bad condition. 28 years old, married and have family. A-1 references as to character and ability. No. 5120.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced and can furnish the best of references. No. 5121.

WANT position as master mechanic. 25 years experience in cotton mill shops. Can handle steam, water and electric drives and welding. Can give good references. No. 5122.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, or second-hand in large mill. 15 years experience in mill and 8 years as second-hand and overseer. Can give good references. No. 5123.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning, or of carding. Long experience. Good references. No. 5124.

WANT position as overseer of card room in small mill, or second-hand in large mill. Good references. No. 5125.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 7 years experience as overseer of spinning; good experience in carding. I. C. S. graduate. Can change on short notice. No. 5126.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning, or carding or spinning. Experienced. Can furnish good references. No. 5127.

WANT position as superintendent of cotton, carding, spinning and weaving. Have both practical and technical knowledge of cotton manufacturing. Now in charge of carding and spinning, and wish to change only for a better position. Can furnish good references as to character and qualifications. No. 5128.

WANT position as chief engineer or master mechanic. Several years experience on both steam and electric power. Can handle machine shop in first class manner. Best of references. No. 5129.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or carding and spinning or superintendent of yarn mill. Experienced. Can furnish good references. No. 5130.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. No record, but ability to make one. Now employed as second hand. 32 years of age, married and have family. Reference as to character. No. 5131.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or large second hand job. Now running spinning at night but want day job. Can furnish good references. No. 5132.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or plain weave mill. Would prefer a mill that is run down and needs bringing up. Good references. No. 5133.

WANT position as overseer carding, spinning, spooling, winding, warping and twisting. I. C. S. graduate. 13 years experience as overseer and assistant superintendent. 38 years of age. Best of references. No. 5134.

WANT position as overseer carding, or would accept carding and spinning at night. Overseer for 13 years. Experienced on combers and double carding. Can furnish good references. No. 5135.

WANT position as master mechanic. 12 years experience in steam, water and electric power, shop work, welding and ice making. Married. 35 years of age. Good references. No. 5136.

WANT position as superintendent, carder, or spinner, or overseer of carding and spinning. Best of references. No. 5137.

WANT position as superintendent of small or medium yarn mill, or as overseer carding and spinning in large mill. Ten years experience as overseer carding and spinning on all kinds of colored novelties and weaving yarn; also knitting yarns. Want place that pays at least \$36.00 per week. 31 years of age, married and have family. Can furnish good references as to my experience and ability. No. 5138.

WANT position as weave room overseer; either plain or fancy weave room. Several years experience on plain and fancy weaves, leno box weaves, and silk filled weaves. No. 5139.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning, or both carding and spinning. Now employed but wish to make a change. Can give the best of references. No. 5140.

WANT position as master mechanic. 12 years experience in cotton mill shops; 6 years in contract shop. Reasonable salary. No. 5141.

WANT position as superintendent. Could change on thirty days notice. Good references. No. 5142.

WANT position as roller coverer. 12 years experience. 27 years of age, single and strictly sober. Can take charge as foreman. A-1 references. No. 5143.

WANT position as overseer weaving, slashing, spooling and warping in some mill east of Mississippi River. Can run any job on Draper looms, 2-3-3-4-5-6 harness goods. Strictly sober. I. C. S. student and hustler for production and low seconds. Good references. No. 5144.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had long experience in carding and spinning and am confident can run a mill and make money. Have a good textile education and have made a successful overseer. Reliable and strictly sober. No. 5145.

WANT position as roller coverer and belt man. 22 years experience. 34 years of age, married, strictly sober and reliable. Can furnish good references and can change at once. No. 5146.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill. Would consider position as overseer of weaving in large mill. Good references. No. 5147.

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WANT position as overseer of weaving, or clothroom. 20 years practical experience. Graduate of I. C. S. 35 years of age and married. Now employed as overseer, but desire better position. Good references. No. 5149.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 5 years experience and can furnish the best of references. No. 5150.

WANT position as superintendent. Experience not confined to any one or two departments, as is usually the case, but prior to promotion to superintendent's position, was successfully and successively overseer of carding, and of spinning and weaving. Good references. No. 5151.

WANT position as master mechanic. Can handle steam or electric plant. 42 years of age and have family. Good references. No. 5152.

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WANT position as overseer of carding, day or night jobs, at \$30.00 or more per week. 34 years of age. 10 years experience in carding, and can guarantee quality and quantity. No. 5154.

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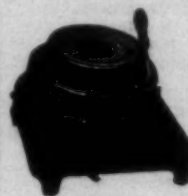
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Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
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Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
Woosocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
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Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Washburn.
Porcelain Guides and Parts—
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Page-Madden Co., Inc.
Presses—
Economy Baler Co.
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Pulleys (Cast Iron)—
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Pumps (Boiler Feed; also Centrifugal)—
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Eastwood, Reni Co.
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Terrell Machine Co.
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United Chemical Products Corporation.
Receptacles—
Diamond State Fibre Co.
Economy Baler Co.
Rogers Fibre Co.
Spaulding Fibre Co.
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Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
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Ring Spinning Frames—
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
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Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
Ring Travelers—
Dary Ring Traveler Co.
National Ring Traveler Co.
Victor Ring Traveler Co.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
Roller Leather—
A. C. Lawrence Leather Co.
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H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
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Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
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Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Rolls (Rubber)—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Rolls (Wood)—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Washburn.
Roller Bearings—
Charles Bond Company.
Roving Cans—
Diamond State Fibre Company
Spaulding Fibre Co.
Roving Cans and Boxes—
Diamond State Fibre Company
Rogers Fibre Co.
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Whitin Machine Works.
Woosocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
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Salt—
International Salt Co.
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Borne, Scrymser Co.
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United Chemical Products Corp.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Sodium Perborate—
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Sodium Peroxide—
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
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United Chemical Products Corp.
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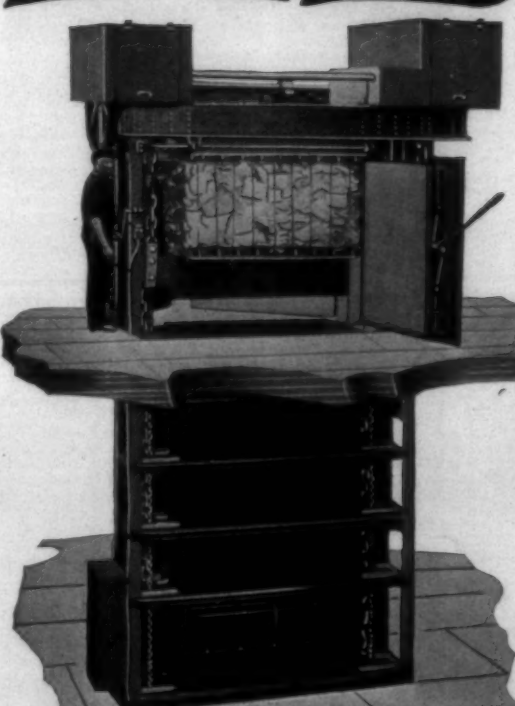
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FIG. 20
Oblong Basket

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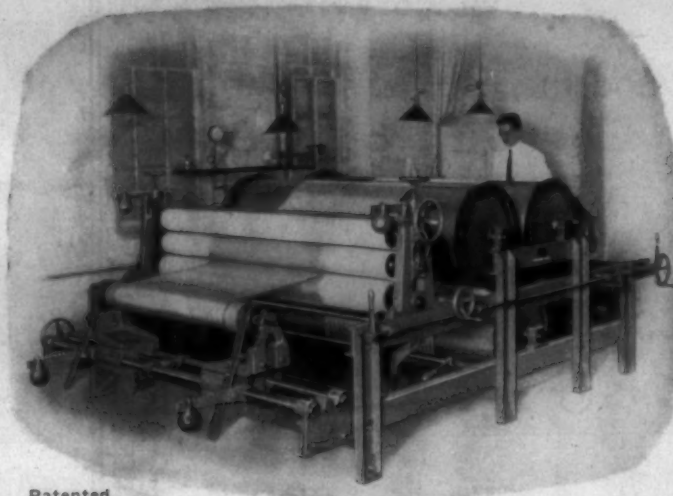
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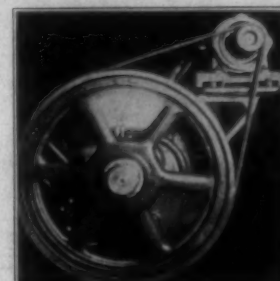
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Illustration of the Advantages of a "Tentacular" Drive



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Ordinary belt required idler
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pulleys. Width of belt 3".



After

With "Tentacular" Belt no
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"Tentacular" renders service which cannot be duplicat-
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